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GORBACHEV ANSWERS FRENCH VETERANS ON GENEVA TALKS

PM071035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 1

["To the National Council of the French Republican Association of War Veterans and Victims"]

[Text] "It is with great attention that I read your message permeated with interest in the success of the current Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva where questions of paramount importance for the destinies of peace, for the entire human race are discussed.

"War veterans know better than anybody else what war is and are working persistently to prevent it from recurring, especially a war with the use of nuclear weapons capable of reducing our planet to ashes.

"I can assure you: The Soviet Union came to Geneva with the firm intention to conduct constructive talks on preventing militarization of space, on radically reducing strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range weapons. Since it would be unnatural to conduct negotiations on arms reduction and at the same time keep building them up, we proposed that the Soviet Union and the U.S. introduce a moratorium for the entire duration of the talks on the development, including research, testing, and deployment of strike space weapons and freeze their strategic offensive arms. At the same time, both the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and the implementation of USSR countermeasures should be terminated.

"To facilitate the search for accords we, as you know, introduced a unilateral moratorium starting from April 7, 1985 on the deployment of our medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe caused by the siting of the new U.S. missiles. That is, we confirmed our desire to reach agreement with concrete actions, which evoked a positive response in the world.

This is our unswerving principled policy. The USSR is sincerely striving for disarmament and nuclear arms reduction. Back in 1982 our country pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and urged other nuclear powers to follow our example. In 1983 the USSR announced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of anti-satellite weapons in space for as long as other states acted the same way. Both these pledges remain in effect at the present time. We also proposed that the USSR and the U.S. reduce their strategic offensive arms by one-quarter and more. Yet, the U.S. Administration gave no constructive reply to any of these initiatives.

"Unfortunately, now, too, judging from the first stage of the Geneva negotiations, U.S. representatives have so far displayed no desire to reach agreement. Another thing is evident: The U.S. is carrying on a reckless arms race and actively trying to project it into space.

"What is needed for a success in Geneva is reciprocal political good will for reaching agreement, given strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Despite a complex and tense situation in the world and difficulties in the negotiations in Geneva, we remain soberly optimistic.

"We hope that our partners will heed the voice of peoples who want peace and termination of the arms race. We hope that common sense, political realism, and the feeling of responsibility for a peaceful future will prevail. We have faith in the ability of peoples to safeguard their right to life.

"These days Soviet people mark widely the 40th anniversary of the great victory. They give due credit to the contribution of their Allies in the anti-Hitler coalition to the cause of utter defeat of the hated fascism. We remember the couragous French patriots, soldiers and resistance fighters who made a notable contribution to our common victory.

"In our firm conviction, no task is more important in the world today than to ward off the threat of nuclear annihilation of mankind. The more actively and resolutely members of the public work toward the solution of that task, the better are chances of success."

M.S. Gorbachev

The National Council of the French Republican Association of War Veterans and Victims sent messages to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which emphasize that many members of that mass French organization fought against fascism shoulder to shoulder with Soviets and Americans during World War II. French war veterans expressed serious preoccupation about the arms race that has unfolded in the world. We realize, the message says, that a military conflict between the two powers would inevitably escalate into a nuclear one. This would have disastrous and irreparable consequences for all of mankind.

Welcoming agreement between the USSR and the U.S. on opening negotiations on nuclear and space arms, the authors of the message note that the joint Soviet-U.S. statement proclaims that the objective of these negotiations will be to work out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at strengthening strategic stability.

The message underlines that the negotiations can proceed amid better conditions if research into and the beginning of militarization of outer space are stopped, since it would be illogical to conduct negotiations on preventing a new stage of the arms race and simultaneously begin that stage. They would be far more effective if the deployment of new missiles is terminated for the duration of the talks. This will make it possible to seek agreement in a healthier atmosphere.

In conclusion, the message expresses the wish for the Geneva negotiations to justify the hopes of the peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CARRIES SOKOLOV INTERVIEW ON SDI

PM070943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 85 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent interview with USSR Defense Minister S.L. Sokolov: "Answers of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR Defense Minister, to TASS Correspondent's Questions" -- date and place not given.]

[Text] Question: Comrade Defense Minister, how do you assess claims by U.S. leaders that they are in favor of "safeguarding security on the basis of strategic defensive weapons" while the Soviet Union, they claim, is conducting a strategic offensive arms race?

Answer: The United States, which for the 40 years since World War II has been trying to achieve military superiority, has always acted as the initiator of the arms race. However, these attempts have been promptly thwarted by the Soviet Union's effective retaliatory actions.

The existing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is a historical gain of the socialist community and an essential condition of its security. It exists objectively today and, unless you resort to deceit, no one can refute that fact. The existence of equilibrium curbs U.S. imperial ambitions and prevents it from achieving world rule. That is why the Washington leaders are trying to break this parity and achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

Under these conditions their statements concerning some kind of shift toward an orientation toward defensive weapons in questions of military building sound strange, to put it mildly. The facts prove that the present administration has no thought at all of "defense." On the contrary, it is counting on acquiring the potential for a first, disarming nuclear strike. For that, the precision of U.S. nuclear weapons capable of striking our retaliatory strike forces, above all, ICBM silo launchers, is being enhanced. Conditions are being created for a surprise nuclear attack with the aid of Pershing II missiles deployed in the West European countries and also long-range cruise missiles of various basing modes deployed close to USSR territory. Various means are being used to camouflage U.S. missiles and bombers in flight in order to restrict opportunities for detecting them as much as possible.

The Pentagon is rapidly developing new strategic offensive weapons -- two types of ICBM, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and two types of heavy bombers. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger frankly states that, in creating a space-based ABM system, the United States will also have a "powerful strategic triad" to deliver a crushing nuclear strike jeopardizing the Soviet Union's existence. As we can see, it is by no means a case of an orientation toward defensive weapons but of the constant buildup of the U.S. strategic offensive potential.

The Pentagon is now rushing into space. What for? Once again to attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR, through space this time. President R. Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" is only called "defensive" as camouflage, while it is in fact aimed at creating a new class of weapon, a space strike weapon.

In an attempt to take strike weapons into space, U.S. officials, counter to the facts, are claiming that the militarization of space began with the emergence of various military satellites and that the USSR has been conducting an arms race in space since then. That is not true. The satellites that both sides possess for communications, navigation, missile attack warning, and others are not strike space weapons. Right now neither the USSR nor the United States has weapons in space. The militarization of space so dangerous to mankind will begin when strike weapons designed to strike targets in space or from space are put into space. It is then that the space arms race will be unleashed, and that is precisely where the United States is leading matters.

The Soviet Union resolutely opposes the arms race on earth and its dissemination to space. Thus, it proposes the only sensible thing: freezing the sides' nuclear arsenals, halting preparation for the creation of weapons to deploy in space, and, on this basis, immediately moving to reductions of armaments stockpiles. To prove more persuasively its sincereity and goodwill, the USSR has stated that from 7 April through November 1985 it is unilaterally ceasing the further deployment of its medium-range missiles and is suspending the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe.

This decision confirms our country's desire to do everything to curb the arms race. It is an open road from a moratorium to a reduction. But, as is well known, the United States rejected the Soviet initiative out of hand, thus creating doubt on the sincerity of its statements that it is ready to agree on a nuclear arms reduction.

Washington officials are now making irresponsible statements to the effect that the moratorium announced by the USSR is not being observed. I will say frankly that this is deliberate and malicious misinformation. The USSR is true to its word; it is not increasing and will not increase its medium-range weapons in the European part of the country by a single missile or aircraft for the duration of the moratorium.

Question: The U.S. Administration claims that the adoption of the Soviet moratorium proposal would mean "the consolidation of the USSR's superiority" in the field of strategic offensive weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons. Does such superiority really exist today?

Answer: There is no "USSR nuclear superiority" in strategic offensive weapons or medium-range nuclear weapons. There is approximate parity with regard to these weapons. Washington is resorting to the distortion of facts in order to justify its unprecedented military programs and the arms race and to conceal its reluctance to reach agreement in Geneva on the nonmilitarization of space and a radical reduction of nuclear weapons.

The equilibrium between the USSR and the United States in the strategic arms field has been carefully verified and acknowledged by the sides during the drafting of the SALT I and SALT II accords. Right now the USSR has a few more delivery vehicles while the United States has the advantage in terms of nuclear charges. But as a whole there is approximate parity.

The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff confirm this approximate parity. Their report to Congress (1984) stated: "At present there exists approximate nuclear parity between the United States and the Soviet Union." According to the official figures of the Washington administration itself, the USSR and the United States have an approximately equal number of warheads on ground-launched and sea-launched ballistic missiles. But the United States has far more heavy bombers than the USSR and correspondingly more nuclear charges on them. So if we are speaking of disparity [neraventsvo] in the field of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles, then it is in the United States' favor.

In terms of medium-range nuclear weapons the NATO countries now have the advantage both in terms of delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft) and the number of nuclear charges lifted by these vehicles in one launching (the USSR has 850 vehicles and about 2,000 nuclear charges while NATO has 990 vehicles and over 3,000 nuclear charges).

How is Washington distorting reality? It is failing to count on the NATO side the British and French medium-range missiles and aircraft and the U.S. carrier-based aircraft (a total of nearly 450 delivery vehicles and nearly 1,500 nuclear charges). All the Soviet Union's weapons are counted, even those deployed in the eastern part of the country with no bearing on the balance of forces in Europe.

Those are the facts with regard to nuclear parity. Under these conditions the establishment of a moratorium on the sides' nuclear arsenals and on the creation of strike space armaments, including scientific research work, is a timely, effective, and correct measure from the viewpoint of curbing the arms race. It is totally in the spirit of the accord reached in January. This step would make it possible to prevent the deterioration of the situation and to embark on the solution of the question of reducing nuclear armaments.

Question: Washington leaders call the plans to create a space-based ABM system "humane." They claim that it would make ballistic missiles "unnecessary" and would rid mankind of nuclear weapons. What is the true meaning of the U.S. "star wars" plan?

Answer: Allegations concerning the "humaneness" of the U.S. space plans have been circulated to mislead the public and to distract its attention from these plans' danger to mankind.

What is Washington really planning? To create an ABM shield over the United States and, at the same time, to deploy first-strike strategic offensive armaments and new space-based strategic forces designed to strike targets on earth, at sea, in the atmosphere, and in space. It is not hard to see that, if these U.S. plans are realized, the Washington strategists might be tempted to use the space ABM shield as cover to risk using nuclear and space weapons for a strike against the Soviet Union and its allies, counting on impunity. According to the Pentagon's designs, the ABM shield is designed to thwart a retaliatory strike from the USSR and to "get," so to speak, in flight, the Soviet missiles which have survived a U.S. first nuclear strike.

In this connection the U.S. Administration's remarks concerning "delivering mankind from nuclear weapons" are outright demagoguery. If, as it assures us, "star wars" are the path to the elimination of nuclear weapons, then why is the United States building up strategic offensive arms on a huge scale, creating more and more new nuclear facilities, deploying Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe, and engaging in the production of 17,000 new units of nuclear ammuniton? Common sense suggests the need to freeze the sides' nuclear arsenals and go over to reductions. This is what the Soviet Union proposes.

People in Washington are acting in a different way. They say: Today it is necessary to continue to deploy strategic nuclear weapons; it is, moreover, necessary to militarize space and create a space-based anti-missile system, that is, offensive space strike weapons. And later, when all this has been done, "perhaps after many decades," it will, they say, be possible to reduce or even eliminate nuclear arms.

So it turns out that in order to eliminate nuclear weapons it is first necessary to multiply the stockpiles many times over. According to this logic, the path to nuclear disarmament lies only in the buildup of strategic offensive arms and the militarization of space, and will in any case take many decades. There can, supposedly be no other path.

Why are they doing this? In order to deceive people and distract their attention from the need for immediate and effective measures to reduce nuclear arsenals. Meanwhile, they carefully hide from the public the dangerous consequences of this course and conceal the interconnection that objectively exists between offensive and defensive arms, which is the basis of the unlimited-duration Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems of 1972. They keep quiet about the fact that the creation by one of the sides of a large-scale antimissile system breaks this interconnection, destabilizes the strategic situation, and forces the other side to restore the position either by building up its strategic offensive arms or supplementing them with antimissile systems, or, more likely, both.

In other words, the truth is that the space-based antimissile system which is being created by the United States programs an arms race in all salients and leads to the undermining of international security. This conclusion was clearly formulated by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his talks with a PRAVDA editor: "Just as the appearance of nuclear weapons did not eliminate conventional types of weapons, but only gave rise to an accelerated race for both nuclear and conventional arms, so the creation of space weapons will only have one result: The arms race will become even more intensive and will embrace new spheres."

From the military viewpoint the American "star wars" plan is an integral part of U.S. nuclear strategy, the first-strike strategy. The true purpose of this plan is to secure the conditions for permanent nuclear blackmail of the Soviet Union and other countries. In view of the fact that the United States categorically refuses to make a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, such intentions constitute a real threat to peace.

Question: The U.S. Government assures us that the "star wars" program is supposedly only a matter of scientific research, which is not banned by the 1972 ABM Treaty, and that the Soviet Union is supposedly engaged in similar research. What can you say about that?

Answer: The White House's assurances that as yet things are confined to harmless research can only mislead. The atom bomb was also a result of research, under the Manhattan project. Everyone knows how that ended for the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since then the world has been living under a nuclear threat. The "star wars" program involves even greater danger to mankind. It must be banned, and that includes scientific research work.

Washington's excuses about how "research" is permitted by the 1972 treaty are unconvincing. Article 5 of that treaty bans the development, testing, and deployment of space-based ABM systems or components. The so-called research taking place in the United States with the aim of creating an ABM system with space-based elements is already going beyond the bounds of scientific studies.

Certain experimental models of space strike weapons are being elaborated: various types of lasers, electromagnetic guns, interceptor missiles, and antisatellite systems. All these are components of an antimissile space defense, the "bricks to build the eventual system," as Keyworth, adviser to the President, put it. The research work to create these "bricks" is in direct contradiction to the 1972 treaty and must be stopped and banned.

The White House's assurances that after the completion of research work the United States could supposedly renounce the deployment of a large-scale space-based ABM system are not serious. It is difficult even to imagine that $60 billion, the expenditure planned for scientific research work over 10 years, is necessary purely in order to resolve a theoretical question, whether or not it is possible to create space strike armaments. In a CBS interview on 13 January this year, C. Weinberger stated frankly: "I exclude the possibility of renouncing strategic defense either at the research or deployment stage." Commentary is superfluous.

Now for the question of space research in the Soviet Union. We do scientific research work, including work in the military sphere. This work is not aimed at creating space strike weapons, but is connected with improving space-based early warning, reconnaissance, communications, and navigation systems. We are not creating space strike weapons or an ABM defense of the country's territory. The USSR firmly adheres to the open-ended treaty of 1972.

Question: The American plans to create a space ABM system, as you have explained, are designed for the purposes of a nuclear strike with impunity against the Soviet Union. What might be the nature of the USSR countermeasure?

Answer: If the United States commences the militarization of space and thereby undermines the existing military-strategic equilibrium, the Soviet Union will be left with no choice but to adopt countermeasures to restore the situation.

This could be measures in the sphere of both defensive and offensive arms. It goes without saying that the USSR will choose the means of action that most accord with the interests of its defense capability, and not those toward which figures in Washington would like to incline it. I consider it necessary to stress quite definitely that our measures will be adequate to the threat which could be created to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The U.S. course of militarization of space will have an extremely negative effect on the military-political situation in the world and will make the resolution of the problem of nuclear arms reduction more difficult, if not impossible. The creation of space strike weapons will inevitably result in a lessening of security both for the United States itself and for its allies. The initiators of "star wars" and those who are inclined to complicity in this provocative program should not forget that outcome.

As we have repeatedly stated at the highest level, the Soviet Union does not seek to obtain any unilateral advantages over the United States and the NATO countries. We do not need that, since we have no intention of threatening them or imposing our own will on them, but want to live in peace with them and maintain normal, good relations. Our aim is to end the arms race and entirely eliminate nuclear weapons everywhere.

I would like the United States to understand the Soviet stance at the Geneva talks and reciprocate. It must renounce attempts to impose on the Soviet Union an agreement that is unacceptable to it and that would leave the doors wide open for the implementation of Washington's planned military programs. "We propose to the U.S. Government," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, says, "that matters be conducted in such a way that it is clear to everyone, our peoples and other countries, that the policy courses of the USSR and the United States are oriented not toward enmity and confrontation, but toward the quest for mutual understanding and peaceful development."

BOGACHEV ON U.S. PRESSURE ON ALLIES OVER SDI

LD042247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 4 May 85

["Europe: Europeans Against Reagan's 'Star Wars'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May (TASS) -- TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Washington's roughshod methods of pressure and resorting to force in order to drag its allies into its new military-space ventures are evoking growing indignation in West Europe.

Having announced in March 1983 his plans to prepare for "star wars" without any kind of prior consultations with his allies, President Ronald Reagan later went on to warn repeatedly that the work to create an U.S. space-based anti-missile defense would go ahead come what may. In suggesting to the West European countries that they report back "within 60 days" as to whether they were "interested" in taking part in the program, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was in effect admitting that the United States had no intention of getting involved in lengthy debates with its allies on the acceptability or inacceptability for them of American plans for the militarization of space.

As has happened a number of times before, Washington initially preferred to confront its NATO partners with a fait accompli regarding its military preparations, at the same time insisting on unquestioning support from the West Europeans for the American plan to create a large-scale anti-missile defense system.

But having come up, in a way that was unexpected for it, with serious opposition to the "star wars" plans even from the most "orthodox Atlanticists," the Reagan administration has decided to adopt the "softly-softly" tactic, having begun to assure its allies that the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative allegedly does not presuppose the necessary deployment of the means of mass extermination in space, that it is only a matter of research, which may not even lead to the beginning of an arms race in space around earth.

However, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs in the Federal Republic of Germany, has expressed apprehension that Reagan's plan, just by virtue of its enormous cost, will acquire its own dynamic of development impossible to restrain: The funds designated for space research will inevitably provoke a new round in the arms race.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, at his recent meeting with the leaders of France, the Federal Republic, Great Britain, and Japan, President Reagan, "while trying to enlist the support of the Western powers for his program of space weapons, promised not to put it into effect unilaterally or make decisions on its deployment without consultation with his allies and discussions with the Soviet Union."

Clearly, this promise of the U.S. President, provoked by tactical considerations, has not had the desired effect. In any case, after the meeting a representative of the Elysee Palace announced that President Mitterrand had rejected the proposal for French participation in the U.S. research on space weapons, which he said, "are vague in character and do not interest us."

There's no point in playing down the possibility that Washington may twist its allies' arms and obtain their consent to decisions that are against the security interests of their countries. However, it is also perfectly clear that the openly aggressive character of American plans to militarize space is causing such serious protests from the world public that even the leaders of many European countries of NATO are forced to take account of them.

NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION PREPARATORY MEETING ENDS

LD031202 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Geneva May 3 TASS -- The session of the preparatory committee of the third conference to review the application of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has come to a close here. The conference is to open in Geneva on August 27, this year. The participants in the session -- representatives of 71 countries, including the USSR, endorsed a tentative agenda of the conference and discussed other organizational matters.

Summing up the results of the session, Jayanta Dhanapala (Sri Lanka), the session's chairman, pointed out that the unanimous opinion of the participants in the forum is that the forthcoming conference will become an important landmark in the struggle to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons, to curb the nuclear arms race and to remove the threat of a nuclear war.

FORMER WARSAW PACT, NATO GENERALS MEET, RAP SDI

PM031018 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent N. Novikov report: "Vienna Forum Completed"]

[Text] Vienna -- A second meeting of former top officers from the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries has ended here.

The forum of generals who survived the fire of World War II, was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism.

A concluding statement was unanimously adopted at the meeting's final session. In particular, it stresses the danger of the spread of the arms race to space, which may result in arms control becoming virtually impossible. The generals examined in detail the problems of the so-called U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, the statement notes. The very idea of putting weapons into space not only will not ensure greater security, but will increase the probability of war.

The meeting participants assessed positively the USSR's proposals on the introduction by both sides of a moratorium on space weapons production and a freeze of strategic nuclear arsenals for the entire duration of the Soviet-U.S. talks. The generals welcomed with great satisfaction the Soviet Union's declaration of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

PHYSICIANS, GENERALS SPEAK OUT AGAINST ARMS RACE

LD052011 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Bonn May 5 TASS -- The United States, which is building up the nuclear weapons race, including of space weapons, bears the main responsibility for the present-day dangerous deterioration of the international situation. This conclusion has been drawn by the participants in the international conference, which has closed in the West German capital today.

The forum was co-sponsored by the democratic organizations "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" and "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War". It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Germany and Europe from Hitler fascism. The forum was attended by prominent political and public figures from a number of countries of Western Europe and America.

Washington's attempts at spreading the arms race to outer space, the stubborn wish to draw the West European allies into the implementation of these plans are a dangerous step towards a new world war, says the call by eleven former generals of the NATO member countries, which was issued at the conference. The appeal has condemned the U.S. policy aimed at ensuring military superiority over the Soviet Union, and urged the Western leaders to give up their aggressive designs.

The memorandum of the West German section of the international organization "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War", which was tabled at the forum, says that the unilateral moratorium declared by the USSR on the deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is an important step on the way of curbing the arms race. It is outrageous, the memorandum stresses, that the Reagan administration has rejected this constructive proposal even without carefully studying it.

CORRECTION TO VELIKHOV ARTICLE ON SDI CLAIMS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Velikhov Criticizes SDI Claims, Space Arms Race," published in the 1 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 2, first paragraph, line four:

...barrier, this time against placing weapons in space.... (changing word "by" to "against")

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SECRETARY INTERVIEWED

LD061806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the CEMA Executive Committee, has ended his visit to Poland. Grazyna Zielinska interviewed the Soviet guest.

[Begin recording] [Zielinska] You stayed in Poland for a few days. What was the purpose of your visit to our country?

[Sychev — in Russian fading into Polish translation] I arrived in Poland on a short working visit in connection with another meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee which is being prepared for this month, and for the 40th session of the CEMA to be held at the end of June in Warsaw. I was working with Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and other comrades.

[Zielinska] How do you assess the level of integration among the CEMA member-countries?

[Sychev] A summit of CEMA member-states was held in Moscow last June, and since that moment the whole activity of the council has been conducted according to the historical resolutions of that meeting. We have already seen specific results from this work. The coordination of national economic plans for the coming 5-year period is approaching its end. The list of cooperation priorities is being coordinated. The committee for cooperation in the engineering industry has begun its activity, according to the resolution of the Moscow summit meeting. The conversion of our economies toward the intensive way of development is a very important issue, and the main condition for this conversion is accelerating scientific and technological progess. That is why this subject matter is given so much attention in our activity. At present, the council's bodies are working on a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA countries for 15-20 years. The council's activity, which as we know is based on principles of equality and mutual benefit, is now being concentrated on fulfilling the council's resolutions at the summit meeting and on further perfecting the already good economic cooperation of the CEMA member-states. [end recording]

AUCCTU'S SUBBOTIN ADDRESSES TU CONFERENCE

LD042344 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- Problems of the working class, trade union unity in the struggle for saving the world from the nuclear threat have been discussed in Moscow by the participants in the international conference "The 40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism and the Trade Unions." The conference ended its two-day work today. The forum was attended by delegations from 115 countries of all continents, representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions, envoys of other international trade organisations.

We know well imperialism's aggressive militaristic essence, said, summing up the results of the meeting, Secretary of the All-Union Council of Trade Unions Aleksandr Subbotin. But we also know that if all peace forces unite against imperialism, it will not risk to undertake disastrous military ventures. The anti-war activity of different public movements is on the rise from day to day.

It is not accidental, he said, that in the course of the conference much was said about the place and the role of the trade union movement in defending the main right of the working people -- the right to live. All speakers emphasized the high responsibility of the trade unions, as a big public force, for the destinies of peace.

"You represent the trade unions of different countries, which work in different social conditions, which are coping with their specific tasks. But meanwhile the trade unions of all countries have common aims, above all in the struggle against imperialism, its aggressive militaristic policy, in defence of fundamental interests of the working people," said the AUCCTU secretary, addressing the participants in the meeting.

The participants in the conference were greeted by Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Georgiy Grechko. He said that "star wars" plans of the American Administration were dangerous to mankind. The U.S. ruling circles invariably emphasize allegedly "defensive" purpose of the new anti-missile system with space-based elements. But this is deception. Such a system is intended to deal the first strike.

The participants in the Moscow trade union forum expressed confidence that it will promote further development of the dialogue between trade unions of different countries on problems which are uppermost in the minds of broad masses of the working people, expansion and consolidation of cooperation between the mass organizations of the working class and peasantry.

The guests will visit other cities of the USSR. Along with the Soviet people, they will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

REAGAN ARRIVES IN MADRID AS 500,000 DEMONSTRATE

LD061940 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Madrid May 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Petrov reports: U.S. President Ronald Reagan has arrived on an official visit in the Spanish capital today. Spain's democratic forces, left-wing parties and trade unions, anti-war and youth organizations met him with powerful demonstrations with the participation of more than 500 thousand people. The posters in downtown Madrid say: "Reagan, go home." "No to the U.S. interference in the affairs of Central America," "No to the arms race," "Down with the U.S. military bases." Light is to be put out for ten minutes in the homes of Madrid tonight in protest against the visit of the U.S. President.

REAGAN SPEAKS TO HAMBACH YOUTH BEFORE LEAVING FRG

LD061219 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Bonn May 6 TASS -- After an official farewell ceremony at the residence of the president of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn, President Reagan made a stopover in the town of Hambach on his way to Madrid to deliver a demagogical speech before a hand-picked audience of "representatives of the younger generation" in a local palace. Reagan there effectively backed claims by the FRG's revanchist circles to "Germany's reunification within the framework of a free Europe".

Striking the pose of a "peace-maker" and paying lip service to the attainment of an agreement that would rid the globe of nuclear weapons once and for all, the U.S. President was clearly at pains to draw attention away from the unprecedented program for propelling the arms race, in the first place the nuclear race, which is being pursued by his administration.

He urged his listeners to support the present strategic concepts of Washington and NATO, which call for a continued arms race and its spread to outer space and are directed at confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. And the President indulged once again in his speech in making insulting remarks in respect of the USSR and the socialist community as a whole, which were accompanied by the propaganda of prescriptions for building a "united Europe", as it is seen by Washington, under the aegis of the United States and NATO.

Unprecedented security measures taken during the visit made it impossible for West German democrats and peace campaigners to voice their protests in Hambach itself. But a major protest rally against U.S. imperialist policy was held in another West German city, Neustadt. Thousands of people gathered there to denounce Reagan's visit to the SS gravesite in Bitburg, which was an outrage of the memory of the millions of victims of the fascist dictatorship. They also lashed out at Washington's "punitive measures" against Nicaragua and demanded an end to U.S. interference in the affairs of that Central American state.

NEW CURBS ON EXPORTS TO SOCIALIST STATES SCORED

PM031008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hindering the Development of Business Ties"]

[Text] San Francisco, 1 May -- The Reagan administration is continuing to place artificial obstacles in the way of the development of business ties with the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community.

As the San Francisco CHRONICLE reports, new rules devised by the U.S. Department of Commerce have come into effect. They envisage further limitations on U.S. exports to the socialist countries.

The California paper TRIBUNE describes as "senseless" Washington's policy of trying to use trade as an instrument of pressure and blackmail. It quotes (V. O'Keefe), a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, in whose opinion the current restrictions on trade with the USSR are reckless. Discriminatory measures in trade with the Soviet Union, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR G. Kennan stressed, "are one of the saddest chapters in the history of American politics." The restrictions imposed by the White House on trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union, he pointed out, are damaging to the United States itself, and this is reflected in the loss of advantageous ties and opportunities for increasing employment in the United States.

ALLIES SAY SANCTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA 'USELESS'

LD041148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 May 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has decided to ask the UN Security Council to call an emergency session in connection with the U.S. Administration's announcement of economic and trade sanctions. Here is Vitaliy Sobolev:

Enough time has passed since the U.S. President announced the new anti-Nicaraguan measures for the attitudes of various countries toward them to take shape. It can already be said that Washington has not obtained support even in those quarters where it could count on it. President Reagan timed the announcement of sanctions for the meeting with the leaders of the other six of the major Western countries in Bonn. As official U.S. Administration spokesmen have acknowledged, not one of the United States' allies has given approval for the embargo on trade and economic relations with Nicaragua.

Here the allies have not referred to lofty moral reasons. They deemed sanctions useless, and in this they are undoubtedly right. It is not the first time the U.S. leadership has resorted to discriminatory economic methods in the hope of achieving political ends, and each time to no avail. For 25 years now, the United States has been trying to shore up the walls of its Cuban economic blockade against total collapse, but the revolutionary republic maintains diplomatic and consular relations with approximately 120 countries, and successfully trades with many Western states, to say nothing of developing and socialist states. The United States will achieve no more in the case of Nicaragua.

Presently, various political and public forces are voicing their support for the Nicaraguans. In the name of the Nonaligned Movement, India has stated that everything possible will be done to aid the Sandinist republic. And Nicaragua itself, in view of the fact that Washington has long been pushing matters toward an end to mutual trade and other economic links, has been seeking and finding alternative sources of supply and sales markets. Sanctions have not taken it unaware.

Nonetheless, as some Latin American observers have pointed out, some damage will be done to the Nicaraguan economy. And there is another, even greater danger; the U.S. embargo and the threats accompanying it are aggravating tension in Central America. The increased tension in relations between the United States and Nicaragua is fraught with the danger of the further development of U.S. aggression, right up to direct intervention.

In order to prevent such a development, Nicaragua obviously thought it necessary to turn to the authority of the international community.

ARMY PREPARATIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA 'OMINOUS'

LD061644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 May 85

[Vitaly Sobolev commentary]

[Text] U.S. Army officers have reported, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the Army has started preparations to mount actions on an adversary's territory in Central America should the order be given. Vitaliy Sobolev, our commentator, is at the microphone.

The report in the American newspaper pours oil on the flames of the Central American conflict kindled by the United States. Considering that Washington has just blocked economic relations with Nicaragua to the accompaniment of threats to rights and a kind of "we are not joking" attitude, the U.S. Army's preparations for actions on an adversary's territory sound especially ominous.

The fact that the Pentagon is working on plans for open, direct war against Nicaragua is no longer a secret. First of all, the maneuvers that have been in progress for more than 2 years on the territory of Honduras and in waters adjacent to Nicaragua's shores have quite a definite meaning. Washington strategists do not even hide it. This is training for an invasion and military operations in terrain identicial to Nicaragua's.

Second, secret reports have become known about the Pentagon's calculations of the number of troops and amounts of provisions, support, and finally, money, needed for the war against Nicaragua. The fact that this is no longer a secret is no coincidence, of course. Its divulgence is a form of blackmail. And the maneuvers, calculations, and present revelations by U.S. Army officers are only repeats of the threat already heard: We in Washington are not joking. I admit, I doubt whether anybody views the U.S. anti-Nicaraguan actions as a joke. It is obvious that the aggression has started. So far it has been waged by mercenary forces, but troops of the United States itself are only waiting for the order to start actions on an adversary's territory.

If White House spokesmen repeatedly assure in reply to anxious journalists that they do not intend to give such an order, this is not because the U.S. leadership lacks the desire to do so. It lacks something else: the confidence that the direct aggression would not be too costly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has also reported that there were preliminary consultations with Latin American countries and their reply was quite clear: We shall be against it. The military actions against Nicaragua, as some disillusioned Washington officials have said, would provoke a vast anti-American reaction and would strengthen the left-wing movement in all of Latin America. The vast negative reaction can be observed again by Washington even today, after its economic sanctions. No matter how zealously the U.S. Army is getting ready for the intervention, its readiness will not determine whether the order for the invasion will or will not be given. All is quite clear with the military correlation of forces. Concerning the correlation of political forces, Washington will have to weigh it again carefully.

MIDDLE EAST POLICY CONTRADICTS ARAB INTERESTS

LD042036 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- By TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev: U.S. policy in the Middle East was and remains completely pro-Israeli and contradicts the vital interests of Arab peoples. This was confirmed yet another time by a recent tour of Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, which took him to a number of the countries of the region.

Consultations the U.S. envoy had with Arab leaders demonstrated that the chief aim of his tour was to "push through" U.S. plans of "settlement" on the basis of the separate Camp David deal and President Reagan's notorious "plan."

Evidently the case in point is another round of pressure on Arab countries, a fresh attempt to impose on them "peace," American-Israeli style, which in effect means imperialist and Zionist diktat in the Middle East.

Washington again demonstrated complete disregard for the key problem of the Middle East settlement -- the Palestinian problem. It follows from the statements made by the American envoy that the U.S. Administration still does not want to speak to the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- the Palestine Liberation Organization -- and is trying to replace the PLO with some "moderate" Palestinians selected on Tel Aviv's instructions.

There is no doubt that one of the chief aims of the U.S. assistant secretary of state was to draw new Arab countries into separate deals, to make them agree to unequal direct talks with Israel in the conditions of the continuing occupation of their lands and aggression started by Tel Aviv's ruling Zionist leadership against the neighboring countries.

However, the developments demonstrate that Washington ever more often comes across the refusal of Arabs to make separate deals and choose capitulatory options of settlement with their determination to press for the liberation of their lands, for a genuinely just and durable peace in the Middle East. It is not by chance that the idea of calling a representative international conference for the Middle East with the participation of all the sides concerned was positively met in the Arab capitals.

It is evident that any attempts to push the process of Mid-Eastern settlement to the lines of separate deals and to appease insatiable appetites of Israeli aggressors by damaging the interests of Arab peoples only put up barriers on the road toward peace in the region and lead to the aggravation of the crisis which has for many years now posed a serious threat to international peace and security.

POSSIBLE ESPIONAGE USE FOR U.S. SATELLITES NOTED

LD062133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The U.S. reusable spacecraft Challenger, with seven cosmonauts on board, has landed. During its week-long flight the cosmonauts managed to put into orbit only one of the two communications satellites aboard the craft. These satellites could be used for espionage purposes.

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM061254 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier of the Administration Council, and DPRK foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 4-5 May.

Kim Yong-nam was met and seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, other officials, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

KOREAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK OPENS IN DPRK

PM061003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Forever in the Memory"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May -- A week of Korean-Soviet friendship, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, has begun in the DPRK. The Soviet people and their army played a decisive role in routing Hitlerite Germany and its allies, said Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Board, in his address at the opening ceremony. This victory, he noted, stepped up the struggle by the world's working people for social and national liberation and helped the growth of the forces of world socialism.

The Korean people, Kim Yong-chae stressed, ardently supporting the peace-loving stance of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and their numerous initiatives and proposals aimed at the defense of peace and universal security, will continue to make active efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. A photo exhibition "Forever in the People's Memory" opened in the capital's "Chollima" House of Culture within the framework of the friendship week.

VISITING DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATES INTERVIEWED

SK030534 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Dear listeners, among many foreign trade union delegations attending the May Day celebration today at Red Square in Moscow were guests from the DPRK. A station reporter asked them to say something about their impression. (Nam Sang-man), member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] and vice minister of the Ministry of Labor Administration, said as follows:

[Begin recording] Today, together with the Soviet working people, we significantly commemorated 1 May, the national festive day of the working class of the world. Through the function held today to celebrate May Day, I was able to directly witness not only the Soviet working class and people resolutely struggling to defend peace and security in Europe and the world in firm unity with the working class of the entire world under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, but also their firm determination to continue the struggle in the future, too.

We were also able to witness that the Soviet working class and people have been firmly rallied around the Leninist CPSU and that they are filled with the firm determination to splendidly commemorate the (?40th) anniversary of the victory in the war against Germany and to greet the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress with high political zeal and brilliant labor exploits.

At a time when the war maneuvers of the imperialists led by the U.S. imperialists have become more unscrupulous, it is very important for the working class of the entire world to firmly unite. Like the Soviet working class and people, the working class and people of our country also are making all possible efforts to strengthen militant unity and cooperation with the international working class.

Only when the antiwar, peace-loving forces are firmly united can the imperialists' war maneuvers be checked and frustrated and peace and security be defended.

Our working class and people highly value and support the efforts of the Soviet working class and people for peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world.

Today, greeting the festive day of the international working class together with the Soviet working class and people, we wish the Soviet working class and people new success in the struggle to accelerate the completion of a developed socialist society. We support efforts to preserve peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world under the leadership of the CPSU led by the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the party Central Committee. [End recording]

Comrade O Mun-hak, functionary at the International Department of the GFTUK Central Committee, said as follows:

[Begin recording] Today, I also attended the May Day function together with the Soviet working class and people. At the function, I was very impressed to see various events depicting the successes attained by the Soviet working class and people in the struggle for building an advanced socialist society under the leadership of the CPSU led by the esteemed Comrade Gorbachev. At the same time, I was able to witness the Soviet people's efforts against war and for peace.

As a result of various May Day events, I was able to witness the efforts of the Soviet working class and people for the improvement of the standard of living. I also clearly witnessed the Soviet working class and people making all possible efforts to brilliantly greet the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. I was very impressed by the sight of the Soviet working class and people parading in through Red Square with various colored banners. Through this, I was able to realize that the struggle of the Soviet working class and people for socialist and communist construction is firmly united with the international working class.

What particularly impressed me was that the Soviet working class and people were parading, holding aloft various slogans, placards, and banners opposing and rejecting the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for a nuclear war and [passage indistinct].

As comrade (Nam Sang-man), head of our delegation, has already said, we will resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for war and to defend peace by firmly uniting with the international working class, including the Soviet working class. [End recording]

SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE BACKS DPRK POLICY

PM031038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Cease Interference"]

[Text] For many years now the situation in the Korean peninsula has remained tense as a result of the provocative militarist policy of the United States and the South Korean authorities. This causes the justified concern of Soviet champions of peace and the entire Soviet public, a declaration by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace says.

The Soviet peace movement demands the cessation of U.S. imperialism's interference in Korea's internal affairs, and also of attempts by the White House administration and the South Korean authorities to perpetuate the existence of "two Koreas." Serious alarm is also caused by the plans to establish a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist axis under U.S. auspices.

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace declares resolute support for the DPRK's efforts aimed at implementing the peaceful unification of the Korean people on a democratic basis and without outside interference.

PRC'S HU YAOBANG VISITS DPRK, MEETS KIM IL-SONG

LD070903 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 TASS -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made an unofficial visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 4-6.

During their talks, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Hu Yaobang, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY reported, discussed bilateral relations between the two countries and "other problems of mutual interest".

TASS ANALYST VIEWS 'NATOIZATION' OF JAPAN

LD061812 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 6 May 85

["NATO's Far Eastern Flank" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone made on Sunday a trip to West Berlin where he inspected the "Japanese-German Centre" under construction. This is a new ostentatious show of the further widening of Japan's ties with its allies in the West headed by the United States. The Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, commenting on this visit today, writes that the head of the Japanese Government thus sought to show that he is carrying firmly the "banner of a member of the Western camp".

The fact that the building of the former embassy of the Japanese empire in the fascist reich is now being transformed into the so-called "Japanese-German Centre" is aimed to show the revival of the past close collaboration under the new auspices. A spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry admitted that the forming of the "centre" must become "a symbol of the three-sided unity of the United States, Japan and West Germa. NATO members".

The fact that the entire undertaking has been timed for the 40th anniversary of the routing of Hitler Germany and militarist Japan cannot be assessed in any other way than as provocative. Moreover, this is an outright violation of the Quadripartite Agreement on the status of West Berlin. It is not at all a part of the FRG territory so no joint institutions of West Germany with other countries can be created there.

At a meeting of leaders of the seven major capitalist powers that just ended in Bonn, the Japanese prime minister proved himself to be one of the most zealous supporters of the Reagan programme of "star wars". Fully solidarizing with Washington's "Strategic Defence Initiative" Nakasone was urging his colleagues to give an intensive support to it "for the sake of close cohesion of the West". One gets the impression that Japan's prime minister has assumed the role of contractor in the implementation of the U.S. programme, the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN writes in this connection.

Since the time that relations between Washington and Tokyo have been officially qualified as an alliance, it becomes ever more obvious that the United States is striving to equate that alliance to the North Atlantic treaty and, consequently, to impose on Japan the same obligations in the military aspect as are borne by NATO countries.

This is veritable "Natoisation" of Japan which assumes ever new forms. It is manifested, specifically, in the fact that the Pentagon is striving to create in Japan a similar place d'armes for U.S. first strike nuclear missile weapons as in the FRG, Britain, and Italy.

The military-strategic triangle -- United States-Western Europe-Japan -- has become a reality. And when Japan is described a member of the Western alliance ever more often, this looks like an obvious striving to turn it into the Far Eastern flank of NATO.

PRC'S ROLE IN DRA CONFLICT EXPOSED AT CONFERENCE

LD062059 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Kabul May 6 TASS -- New facts of the PRC's participation in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] were made public at a press conference here. China, says the statement by the BAKHTAR agency issued at the press conference, is following into the footsteps of the USA in that war and has, together with the Pakistani militaristic regime, turned into Washington's military ally, playing an active role in anti-Afghan actions.

Presented at the press-conference were three former members of various counter-revolutionary organizations, which entrenched themselves in Pakistan. They were captured by the DRA security services. Answering questions of journalists, they spoke about military training they underwent at special camps under the guidance of Chinese instructors.

In the course of training they studied Chinese materiel, including rockets, which the PRC supplies to the counter-revolutionary bandits, and also received instructions from Chinese "advisers" on the use of these weapons for firing on the Afghan capital. Kabul twice came under such rocket fire last autumn, as a result of which many apartment houses were damaged and many inhabitants of the old part of the city killed. One of the members of the gang went to Karachi and Peshawar to take delivery of the rockets, other weapons and ammunition from Chinese representatives. The weapons had been delivered to Pakistan by sea. Very telltale are the notes on a military map made in the USA, which was captured by the DRA Armed Forces on the outskirts of Kabul. Chartered on the map presented to the journalists with the inscription "Destroy After Use" were six sites of rocket plants, which fired on the Afghan capital.

On display at the press conference were specimens of Chinese-made weapons: jet launchers with ammunition, firearms, anti-infantry and anti-tank mines and air defence weapons.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER CITED ON FOREIGN TIES

PM061525 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 May 85 p 3

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi's Statement"]

[Text] Delhi, 5 May -- Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has given a high assessment of Indian-Soviet relations. Addressing the upper house of Parliament on the results of the debate on the work of the country's External Affairs Ministry, he stated that India's relations with the USSR which have stood the test of time, are very good, and that economic cooperation between the two states is developing successfully. The head of the Indian Government expressed the hope that his forthcoming visit to the USSR this month will promote the further strengthening of the friendly relations between India and the USSR.

R. Gandhi welcomed the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva and voiced the hope that they will lead to concrete results.

R. Gandhi's statement voiced alarm at the United States' aggressive course in the Indian Ocean.

The head of the Indian Government voiced concern in connection with deliveries of the latest U.S. armaments to Pakistan, and also with the assistance being given to Islamabad by the United States in the implementation of its program to create its own nuclear weapon.

Speaking about relations with China, the Indian prime minister pointed out that both countries have expressed the wish to improve relations; however, the main problem -- the border dispute between the PRC and India -- remains unresolved, he noted.

RAJIV GANDHI INTERVIEW CARRIED ON MOSCOW TV

OW031015 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0600 GMT 3 May 85

[From the program entitled "Friendship and Cooperation in the Name of Peace and Progress"; political observer Boris Kalyagin interview with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi; date not given -- recorded in English with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] [Kalyagin] Mr Prime Minister, as reported in the press, you intend to visit the Soviet Union in May. You have already been in our country more than once. What are your impressions of the Soviet Union and your meetings with the Soviet people?

[Gandhi] Very positive ones. I have visited the Soviet Union four times. I have visited various regions of your country -- from Tallinn to the Central Asian republics. I have visited Lake Baykal. On the whole I have seen a lot, though your country is huge.

It is not only today that we turn to the example of the Soviet Union. We did that before, before our country gained independence, in the period when the Indian National Congress Party waged a struggle for India's freedom. At that time too we looked to the Soviet Union and your experience in the struggle against oppression and poverty, which you tried to rid your country of.

Today we witness the successes you have achieved and those great changes that have occurred in your country. It has become one of the leading world powers.

[Kalyagin] How do you evaluate the state of Soviet-Indian relations and the prospects for their further development?

[Gandhi] Indian-Soviet relations are very good. It is not just a question of these relations being mutually beneficial; the fact of the matter is that we hold similar views on many issues, in particular on the problems of colonialism, imperialism, the struggle for freedom, and the right to self-determination. These are fundamental problems today. We adhere to similar views on the issues of peace and disarmament. Our friendship is becoming stronger and more lasting. And I think that cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop.

[Kalyagin] I have been told that your wife speaks a little Russian, is that so?

[Gandhi] Very little. She learned Russian, but then she did not practice for a long time. On our last visit to the Soviet Union, she started to speak Russian again.

[Kalyagin] Why did she decide to learn Russian; was she interested in our literature?

[Gandhi] She did in fact show such interest. Her father alsc visited the Soviet Union several times.

[Kalyagin] Mr Prime Minister, tell us something about yourself.

[Gandhi] That is very difficult.

[Kalyagin] What did you do in the past, how did you begin your political life? What was the main factor in your becoming a political leader?

[Gandhi] As you know, I was a pilot in the Indian Airlines Company of India. When my brother died, the party exerted considerable pressure on me and called me to engage in political activities. I thought about this proposal, talked to people, and familiarized myself with what political life was about. It is of course very difficult to visualize this beforehand, but it is possible to form some sort of opinion. After that, I began dealing in politics and was elected parliamentary deputy from the district my brother represented previously.

Then I became general secretary of our party. I worked quite a lot within the party, strengthening it and helping to bring in new forces. Our party had gone through a period when all its senior representatives had entered the body of the government and a vacuum had been created in the party.

Then there was the terrible tragedy in October, and our people and our party decided that I was to lead the country's government. You know what happened then.

We face great tasks. The greatest of these is the development of the country, achieving progress for our people. In order to solve this task we must take into consideration some important factors. Mainly we need peace in the entire world.

[Kalyagin] Whom do you consider to be your main political mentors?

[Gandhi] I can name two persons, my grandfather and my mother. They both played a important role in my life and helped me to become what I am.

[Kalyagin] You took the post of head of government at a time of complex and, I would even say, tragic circumstances. Six months have passed since. India has managed to overcome serious difficulties. The last elections have shown that the Indian people have rallied around your declared course of unity of the country. Which tasks do you consider to be the most important in India's policy?

[Gandhi] Our main task and our main aim are to ensure the development and progress of the people. We must focus our main efforts on agriculture, as about 80 percent of our country's population still works in this field. We must learn to use the most modern technology in order to develop our agriculture. Modern technology does not only mean computers, electronic equipment, and other effective aspects of scientific progress. There are also more modest technologies -- biotechnology, chemistry, manufacture of fertilizers, modern methods of management of agriculture -- which India must introduce in the country. We also need all auxiliary means, including electronic equipment and communication systems, and everything connected with this. We see today that there is no shortage of money in the market. Yet the government is in no position to use these funds for the much needed development of the country. We have also discovered that those areas from which the government obtains the largest portion of taxes are not developing at the appropriate speed. This prevents us from obtaining additional funds for reinvestment in the social security system, for rendering help to our people. So we have to regulate our policy in the field of levying taxes, our industrial policy, to make it possible for the government to pay more attention to the development of the infrastructure and the basic branches of industry, and prevent it from uselessly wasting its efforts and resources on secondary things.

Today, because of the various difficulties our country suffered over many years, branches of industry like the production of soft drinks and other secondary types of production are being developed at the expense of government resources. These minor branches in our system must be turned over to the private sector so that our government can focus its main attention on developing power generation, the communications system, and the construction of roads. Because the government now disperses its resources, these fields do not receive sufficient attention. We must focus our efforts precisely on these fields in order to provide everything that is needed to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

The implementation of the program of combating poverty has made it possible to raise the living standards of a considerable number of people in our country. They now demand electricity, good roads, and transport. They need a communications system and we see that we are lacking in all these things. We must focus our main efforts precisely on these fields.

[Kalyagin] What can you say about problems of a social nature?

[Gandhi] India, as you know, is a multinational country. We have more diverse religions, diverse communities, more national regions and national languages, than possibly any other country in the world. All this creates its own problems and difficulties. It also leads to social tensions. Yet, after a number of years, we have managed to achieve harmonious relations among the various communities and minorities. And although disturbances occur from time to time, on the whole the communities live together in peace. They live and work together, and the process of integration is making progress.

The best example of this may be Punjab State. I know there is the impression of a problem in relations between Sikhs and Hindus in the State of Punjab. But in fact, there have never been clashes between these communities in the State of Punjab. There is a group of extremists striving for the secession of the state from India. Call them terrorists -- or anything you wish -- who are trying to provoke quarrels. Yet, despite very sharp provocations, there have been no clashes.

This shows how strong the ties are uniting our communities. We are undertaking new steps to strengthen these ties of friendship. Generally, clashes occur when there are economic problems in the country. When an economic recession begins, when economic growth slows down for any reason, then internal pressure grows and manifests itself in political, communal, or caste clashes.

[Kalyagin] The 2d anniversary of India's leadership in the Nonaligned Movement took place in March. The Soviet Union views the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in present day international relations, and highly values the positive role being played in it by India. Acting under India's chairmanship, the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries has resolutely condemned the hostile actions against Nicaragua. The Coordinating Bureau has called for an immediate stop to the attacks, threats, and other hostile actions against the Nicaraguan Republic. Unfortunately, the situation around Nicaragua has worsened again. What further steps can be taken by the nonaligned countries in order to help this sovereign republic?

[Gandhi] We are now examining this question. I have met the Nicaraguan president in Moscow, and the foreign affairs minister of that country when he came to the conference of our bureau. They submitted their proposals and we are now studying them. We shall do everything in our power to help the republic. We oppose interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

[Kalyagin] A few days ago a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonaligned countries was held in Delhi, which discussed the Namibian problem. How do you evaluate the results of that conference?

[Gandhi] Very positively. I think that we raised the issue of Namibia at a very appropriate time. We saw that some countries that previously refrained from resolutely condemning South Africa's actions have now made such a condemnation. We think that it is now time to again raise the Namibian issue. If all the countries display sufficient determination, Namibia and South Africa will become free. They are the last remnants of colonialism on earth and we must all struggle for its elimination.

[Kalyagin] You were one of the initiators of the Delhi declaration of heads of state and government of six countries, which has drawn a great response in the world. That declaration contained an appeal to the nuclear powers, as well as the peoples, parliaments, and governments of the entire world, to take all necessary measures to remove the threat of nuclear war. What response have you received to this appeal and what does India intend to undertake in continuance of this important initiative?

[Gandhi] We have received positive replies from many countries. The Soviet Union has also given us a positive reply. Unfortunately, we have not received such a response from other major states or nuclear powers. Moreover, one of them did not even try to send its representative to receive the text of the declaration. We intend to continue our initiative. We think that peace is necessary if we want to preserve human life. If the process of the proliferation of nuclear weapons continues, it will be very difficult to secure peace.

With the modern development of science, with present-day technology, when we begin to rely more and more on computers and other machines, the possibility of mistakes leading to conflict situations is increasing while the time for detecting them is getting shorter, and this increases the threat hanging over the world.

[Kalyagin] The plans for the militarization of space are arousing special concern in the world. What is India's position on this issue?

[Gandhi] India's position is very clear. We do not want and must not allow a new round in the arms race. It has already become a heavy burden, and it is hard enough to achieve its cessation. Any new round in this race will greatly hinder and complicate the task of limiting armaments.

[Kalyagin] You most probably know that in a few days' time our people will mark the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism.

[Gandhi] Yes. We have always waged a struggle against fascism. Long before independence, our party, the Indian Congress, came out resolutely against fascism. At the time, when it was the fashion to use fascism as a counterweight to communism, our party leaders came out resolutely against fascism and pointed out its great danger. History has proven their correctness.

Forty years have passed since the defeat of fascism at its worst. Today, when we look back, we must remember how it was possible for fascism to come to power, how it was allowed to consolidate its strength. In some places we see a tendency to bring this phenomenon back. For this reason, we must not forget about the danger of fascism and not provide it with new possibilities to seize power.

[Kalyagin] What would you like to tell the Soviet people before you make your visit to the Soviet Union?

[Gandhi] We look forward to strengthening our relations with the Soviet Union and making them more strong and powerful. We seek cooperation for the sake of developing our state, and on our part we are ready to help the Soviet Union in whatever we can.

Cooperation between India and the Soviet Union has gone on for 30 years. The USSR helped us at a time when we needed it very badly, both during the period of military operations and in peacetime. When we needed help in the development of the country, in our industry, when other states hesitated or tried to put pressure on us, the Soviet Union always came to our help. We value this support highly. We do not forget it. We strive for lasting friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, for the sake of achieving further progress for both our countries, in the name of consolidation of peace and mutual understanding throughout the world.

[Kalyagin] Thank you very much.

DEMICHEV PRESENTS AWARDS AT BERLIN CEREMONY

LD061446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A solemn ceremony conferring upon Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other party and state leaders of the republic the Soviet anniversary medal "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" took place in Berlin today.

Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, presented the awards on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He cordially congratulated those awarded. Erich Honecker spoke on their behalf, expressing gratitude.

Meets With Honecker

LD061523 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Berlin May 6 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, had a meeting here today with Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of culture of the U.S.S.R, who leads a Soviet party and government delegation to the G.D.R. to take part in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler Germany and the liberation of the German people from nazism.

During the meeting the leader of the G.D.R. stressed that the citizens of the republic marked the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation at one with Soviet people, peoples of other fraternal countries and millions of other people the world over. They would never forget that the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution to the defeat of criminal fascism. We honor the memories of 20 million Soviet people who died fighting fascism and state our determination to follow their behests, Erich Honecker said.

Today, Erich Honecker went on to say, the G.D.R. is a stable, dynamically developing socialist state which firmly sides with the Soviet Union and consistently works to promote the cause of socialism and peace. As was unanimously stressed during the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, in Moscow, close cooperation of both parties, states and peoples had achieved a new level and was being purposefully maintained with due account of new demands made both by the development of the two countries and the international situation.

At one with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states the G.D.R. follows the course toward ensuring peace, terminating the arms race and promoting disarmament.

This course is the only reasonable alternative to confrontation and the arms race. It is essential to work with redoubled energy against the spreading of the arms race to outer space. This, in the appraisal of the G.D.R., is the main lesson of the Second World War. In complete unanimity with the Soviet Union it is doing everything to strengthen socialism and prevent war from starting ever again on the German soil, Erich Honecker emphasized.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. the head of the Soviet delegation expressed gratitude to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Council of State of the G.D.R. to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the German people. Petr Demichev spoke of large-scale tasks tackled by the Soviet people in the course of preparations for the 27th Congress of the CPSU. He stressed paramount importance of further deepening and expansion of fruitful cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the G.D.R. in all fields.

RYZHKOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD070844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government, a USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Warsaw today to take part in festive events being held in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The delegation includes Comrade Dymshits, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland.

The delegation was seen off by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials, among whom was Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation arrived in Warsaw today.

POLAND PROTESTS U.S. EXPULSION OF DIPLOMATS

PAP Statement

LD051217 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 5 TASS -- The decision of the administration to expel four Polish diplomats from the country is another manifestation of the USA's invariably confrontational policy with regard to the Polish People's Republic. No charges were brought against the Polish diplomats. Consequently, such a decision is exclusively a reply measure, emphasizes a statement issued by the Polish news agency PAP. The statement is published in the Polish press today.

The commentary points out that, as is known, the Polish authorities had to declare William Harwood, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and David Hopper, U.S. consul in Krakow, personas non grata in connection with their concrete actions in breach of Polish laws and diplomatic status. But to the Polish authorities' protest note, which pointed out the inadmissibility of such activities, the U.S. side replied with threats with a view to intimidating Poland and putting inadmissible pressure upon it.

The decision of the U.S. Department of State to expel Polish diplomats cannot be viewed otherwise than another step along the lines of heightening tension and worsening relations between the two states. This deliberate measure by the U.S. authorities is aimed at provoking the Polish side into taking decisions which would lead to a further deterioration of mutual relations. However, the Polish Government will not allow itself to be pushed onto the road of provocations.

Poland, keeping the sense of national dignity, will continue resolutely and undeviatingly to uphold its sovereignty, national interests and security. Any actions directed against that, including the U.S. authorities' recent decision, will meet with an appropriate reaction of the leadership of the Polish People's Republic, the PAP statement points out.

[Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 6 May carries on page 3 a similiar report which omits the final paragraph in the TASS English version.]

Foreign Ministry Note

LD071036 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 7 TASS -- The decision on expulsion of four Polish diplomats from the United States is an absolutely unfounded step on the part of the American authorities, aimed at further deterioration of relations between the two countries. This is stressed in a note of the Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, which has been distributed here.

The Polish diplomats, it is said in the note, by no means violated any legal regulations, they did not abuse their diplomatic status. The decision was taken by the American Administration obviously in revenge for the expulsion from the Polish People's Republic of two American diplomats, who were engaged in illegal activities.

The United States thus demonstrated once again its unwillingness to improve the relations with the Polish People's Republic. Washington, as before, conducts towards Poland the policy of threats and economic sanctions, it interferes into its internal affairs, conducts psychological warfare, it is said in the note of the Foreign Ministry of the Polish People's Republic.

As is noted by the newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA, the United States continues conducting with regard to the Polish People's Republic the notorious "big club" policy. No sovereign state can allow obviously hostile activities on its territory. American special services actively support anti-socialist elements in Poland. Employees of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw are also engaged in that. Thus, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic had full right not only to warn the United States from continuation of the unfriendly policy, but also to expel from Poland American diplomats whose actions by no means conformed to their diplomatic status, the newspaper stresses.

KUZNETSOV SEES OFF SOVIET DELEGATION TO CSSR

LD070905 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU and the CSSR Government, a USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Moscow for Prague to take part in the festive events being held in connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia and the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

The delegation comprises Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Lomakin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials. The send-off party included Comrade Zavodil, CSSR ambassador in the USSR.

USSR, CSSR MARKING 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY

LD061619 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are marking the 15th anniversary of their Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The document has promoted broad contacts in many spheres. In 15 years the volume of mutual trade has increased almost sixfold and last year amounted to R12,600 million, the equivalent of $14,400 million. With Soviet assistance Czechoslovakia has built scores of projects and now carries out a program of advancing nuclear power engineering, which provides for the construction of five nuclear power stations.

NIKONOV SEES OFF DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

LD070912 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] A USSR party and government delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov left Moscow for Sofia today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the BCP, the Bulgarian Council of State and the republic's Council of Ministers. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Nikonov and other officials.

The delegation comprises Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Grekov, USSR ambassador in Bulgaria, members of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Among the send-off party was Comrade Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador in the USSR.

AFP REPORTS SCIENTIST DEFECTS IN HELSINKI

AU071015 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Helsinki, May 7 (AFP) -- A Soviet scientist has defected to the West through Finland, it was reported here today.

The evening paper ILA-SANOMAT said that Yuriy Nagzodsky, 48, arrived here last Friday from Moscow but disappeared on Sunday and had apparently taken a ferry to neighboring Sweden.

Police here confirmed that Mr Nagzodsky had arrived in Finland last Friday.

There is no passport control between Finland and Sweden, making this a favorite route for Soviet defectors.

TOLKUNOV VISITS FINLAND FOR VICTORY CELEBRATION

LD042015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1231 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Helsinki, 4 May (TASS) -- Lev Tolkunov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, arrived here today at the invitation of the Finnish Social Democratic Party. He will be taking part in the party's events to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism.

Attends Meeting

LD051751 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Jyvaeskylae (Finland) May 5 TASS -- A meeting of activists of the Social Democratic Party of Finland and the local public was held here today to mark the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler's fascism. Taking part in it were the chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and also member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Lev Tolkunov, who has arrived here at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland.

Addressing the meeting he said: We are celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory first of all to remind of the main lessons and conclusions of the past tragedy in order to prevent a new, even more terrible tragedy of thermonuclear war.

The present administration in the United States, Lev Tolkunov noted, is setting itself the aim of achieving military superiority over the USSR. But they in Washington clearly are underestimating the might and capabilities of socialism and here, too, the American leaders could benefit from lessons of the past war.

The victory over fascism is not only the past but also the present and future of mankind because it is organically connected with the present-day struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, Lev Tolkunov stressed.

Soviet-Finnish relations, he stressed, patently demonstrate the fruitfulness and promise of the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Our countries are adhering to the policy of peace, friendship and cooperation for already more than four decades.

We mark the events of the spring of 1945 as a holiday of the victory of democracy and humaneness, it was stated by the Secretary General of the Social Democratic Party of Finland Erkki Liikanen. The ending of the war and rout of fascism opened new prospects for the political development of Finland which within a short period of time managed to free itself of the burden of the Second World War and displayed sincere striving to develop goodneighbourly relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed in 1948, Erkki Liikanen stressed.

The Social Democratic Party of Finland, he noted, constantly comes out for expanding understanding between states, against the mounting arms race. It is necessary to prevent the mulitarisation of outer space and strive for the attainment of positive results at all disarmament talks.

Received by Koivisto

LD061711 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Helsinki May 6 TASS -- Mauno Koivisto, the president of the Republic of Finland, received today Lev Tolkunov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now staying here at the invitation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland to attend functions of the party devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on topical international questions, as well as the development of the friendly Soviet-Finnish relations based on trust.

MARCHUK VISITS GREECE, MEETS PAPANDREOU

LD041955 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Athens May 4 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk, now on an official visit here, has been received by Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou. An exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral relations and also on a broader range of problems has been held in the course of the talk which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. It was noted that Soviet-Greek relations successfully develop in the interests of the people of both countries and that there are still vast possibilities for further expansion of these relations.

Views Greek-USSR Ties

LD051051 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Athens May 5 TASS -- A Soviet national exhibition has been opened here. The ceremony was attended by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk, the Greek Minister for Research and Technology Yeoryios Lianis, who made speeches, other members of the Greek Government and representatives of the country's public.

In his speech Guriy Marchuk noted that Soviet-Greek relations are developing successfully. It is an important component part of the cooperation between our two countries, he said, that the concluded agreements are intended for a lengthy period of time. Guriy Marchuk read out a message of greetings from the Council of Ministers of the USSR to the visitors to the exhibition and noted that relations between the Soviet Union and Greece serve the cause of peace. He stressed that the USSR will further do everything it can to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The Minister of Research and Technology of Greece Yeoryios Lianis noted that fruitful nature of Soviet-Greek relations and on behalf of the Greek Government expressed confidence that they will further develop with success. He read out a message of greetings from the Prime Minister of Greece Andreas Papandreou containing a high evaluation of Soviet-Greek cooperation.

The Mayor of Piraeus Yannis Papaspirou (the exhibition was opened on the territory of Piraeus) noted the importance of the fact that the opening of the exhibition has coincided with the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler's fascism in the Second World War and the 150th anniversary of the founding of Piraeus, the biggest port city in Greece. He expressed hope that the exhibition will make an important contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Greek peoples.

CPSU GROUP VISITS DENMARK FOR CELEBRATIONS

LD042259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Copenhagen 4 May (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation headed by Ramiz Mekhtiyev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, which is in Denmark to take part in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, met with Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, and members of the party's leadership.

The head of the CPSU delegation spoke about the large-scale Soviet peaceful initiatives contained in the speeches made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; about the results of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum; and about the party's activities to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress.

J. Jensen noted that the constructive peaceful proposals of the USSR are an important stimulus for all peace supporters and Communists in the struggle against the threat of a new war and for peace and reducing international tension.

The two sides confirmed their desire to deepen the friendly relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Denmark, for strengthening the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and for an all-round development of relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark.

KUZMIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CYPRUS

LD060622 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- On May 5, 1985, a delegation of the CPSU, including A.T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, who is the leader of the delegation, and L.V. Khlebnikov, a senior official of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for the Republic of Cyprus at the invitation of the AKEL Party [Restorative Party of the Working People] to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler nazism.

SUPREME SOVIET DECORATES ITALIAN PRESIDENT

LD041321 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has conferred the Order of the Patriotic War, 1st Class, on the president of the Italian Republic, Alessandro Pertini, for his big personal contribution to the struggle against fascism and in conjunction with the 40th anniversary of the victory.

PCI'S NATTA SUPPORTS USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

PM031029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communist Position"]

[Text] Rome, 1 May -- At a press conference here, A. Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], expressed support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. We consider the USSR's recently announced unilateral moratorium on medium-range missile deployment and its proposal imposing a moratorium on the creation of space weapons to be very important, he said. The PCI, A. Natta continued, welcomed the opening of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. In our opinion, the accord reached between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz to discuss all questions in their interconnection was of special significance. No sooner had the talks begun, however, than clear contradictions were revealed between that accord and the U.S. position.

The PCI secretary general went on to emphasize that the PCI resolutely opposes the U.S. Administration's "star wars" plans, which will fuel the nuclear arms race. We believe that the Italian Government should not associate itself with those U.S. plans, A. Natta noted.

The PCI secretary general paid great attention to the upcoming 12 May local elections in Italy. In this connection A. Natta rejected most resolutely U.S. President R. Reagan's recent attempt to crudely interfere in Italy's internal affairs. In a recent interview, R. Reagan openly stated that "the United States does not want" a communist victory in the elections or the possible concomitant change in the alignment of forces in favor of the PCI. Perhaps the U.S. President is unaware, he observed, that the PCI and the other democratic forces paid a high price for that freedom, which was won with blood.

COMMENTARY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF FRG'S NATO ENTRY

LD041631 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 4 May 85

["Inglorious Anniversary" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 4 TASS -- By TASS commentator Lev Aksenovo:

The Federal Republic became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization 30 years ago May 5. That move of Western countries meant the final and crushing blow to the decision of the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition which provided for the creation of guarantees that the threat of war would never emanate from the German soil in the future. For the purpose of covering up aggressive plans of imperialist quarters, the F.R.G. was also admitted to the Western European Union (WEU) the official purpose of which was to monitor the policy of West Germany in the military field. But as the time was passing it became clear that WEU was actually a screen behind which the West German military industrial complex was building up its attack potential.

With the connivance and direct support of other Western countries the F.R.G. became over a short time one of the strongest capitalist countries in military terms.

Today there isn't a single major industrial enterprise in West Germany which is not manufacturing military-related products. West German arms industry meets 85 per cent of the Bundeswehr's requirements in military hardware.

The results of the policy of encouraging militarist aspirations in the F.R.G. will also be seen from the fact that at the present time Bundeswehr is the largest army among those belonging to Western European NATO member-countries with 495,000 servicemen. In addition to that about 1.3 million reservists can be called into the ranks within a mere 48 hours.

In the past 30 years West German authorities, except in the 1970s, pursued a policy aimed at revising the results of the Second World War and working up tensions in Central Europe. These factors made themselves felt particularly cleary in Bonn's policy in the past few years when the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] coalition regained power. Such a course is steered in parallel with peace-endangering actions taken by leading circles of NATO, the U.S. Administration first and foremost, which turned West German territory into a huge depot of nuclear missiles.

It is not accidental that a bigger portion of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles designed for first strike are deployed exactly in West Germany. Thus, once again a situation takes shape whereby a threat to universal peace comes from the German soil.

This threat is heightened dramatically by the fact that the present Bonn leadership intends to participate actively in material preparations for "star wars" -- a project which Washington has been thrusting on its allies. It is indicative that exactly the head of the F.R.G. Government Helmut Kohl acted at the current Bonn meeting of the "Big Seven" as a loyal helper of the U.S. President in winning over "inobedient" leaders of Western countries who showed no intention to take part in space militarization.

West Germany's arms buildup in its turn encourages the adherents of revanche and aggression to step up their dangerous activities. All this is a natural outcome of the NATO policy aimed at reviving militarism in the F.R.G.

SYRIA GRANTED CREDIT FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD061211 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 May 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] A new intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Syria has been signed in Damascus.

[Correspondent K. Basiyev -- identified by caption] In accordance with the agreement, the Soviet Union has granted Syria the largest credit in the history of Soviet-Syrian relations for rendering assistance in the construction of new facilities in 1985-90. The projects, which will be built in Syria with the assistance of the Soviet Union in the upcoming period, include the (Kantuman) reservoir and an irrigation system for Aleppo lands over an area of 82,000 hectares; a 330-km mainline railroad; locomotive and freight car repair depots in the country's major towns; 240 km of long-distance power lines, and other facilities.

The realization of the new Soviet-Syrian agreement is an important factor in Syria's development along the path of socioeconomic transformations, and will help to further strengthen Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation.

SOVIET NAVAL DETACHMENT ENDS VISIT TO ALGIERS

LD061817 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 6 May (TASS) -- A detachment of Soviet warships, consisting of the antisubmarine cruiser Kiev, the destroyer Otchayanyy, and the guard ship Zadornyy, under the command of Vice Admiral Valentin Selivanov, has ended its official visit to the port of Algiers.

In the course of meetings with the town's leaders and population and with personnel of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic's Navy, it was stressed that the visit represents an important contribution to the further consolidation of Soviet-Algerian friendship and cooperation.

ISRAEL COMPLETES U.S.-AIDED NUCLEAR BASE

LD042136 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The U.S. magazine AEROSPACE DAILY has said that Israel has finished construction of a large nuclear missile base in the Negev Desert. It adds that underground installations have been built for equipping the nuclear missile forces. As for the missiles themselves, they have been mounted on mobile desert vehicles. The base is supplied with U.S. ground-to-ground missiles, and also with Israeli missiles built with the assistance of U.S. technology and experts.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ARRIVES IN CSSR 6 MAY

LD061010 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Prague May 7 TASS -- A Nicaraguan delegation led by Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, came for a working visit here today at the invitation of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak.

Meets With Husak

LD062027 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Prague May 6 TASS -- Talks between General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak and President of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Daniel Ortega were held in Prague today. Daniel Ortega arrived in Prague for a working visit.

When international problems were discussed the Czechoslovak side expressed complete solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people opposing the aggressive actions of imperialism, rejecting attempts of U.S. interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic welcomes the initiatives of the Nicaraguan leadership and its steps aimed at the removal of tension in the region, at the establishment of relations of confidence, dialogue and development of cooperation with neighbouring countries.

Daniel Ortega highly assessed solidarity, political and economic assistance that Czechoslovakia gives to the Nicaraguan people in its revolutionary struggle, in the defence of the gains of the Sandinist revolution.

Interviewed by NEPSZABADSAG

LD061308 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Budapest May 6 TASS -- Economic embargo that has recently been announced by the American Administration against Nicaragua, gravely imperils peace in Central America. This was stated in an interview to the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG by President of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Daniel Ortega. Many leading politicians of Latin America consider the U.S. economic sanctions in the same way as the Nicaraguan leadership, he stressed. Measures being undertaken by the United States are a strike on the peace political forces which believe that the Contadora Group's peace initiatives are a key to solution of the crisis in Central America.

Despite designs of counter-revolutionary groupings and incessant attempts of interference from outside in Nicaragua's internal affairs, the Sandinist revolution shall defend its gains, said Daniel Ortega. The U.S. Administration should become firmly aware that it is impossible to break people's revolution through the force of arms.

Nicaragua strives for establishment of normal relations with all states of the world. Nicaragua maintains friendly links with socialist countries. Nicaragua's fruitful cooperation with socialist countries is underway in many spheres. Socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, invariably render Nicaragua concrete assistance which plays a considerable role in the development of Nicaragua's economy, in ensuring protection of the gains of the revolution, stressed Daniel Ortega in conclusion.

TASS REPORTS FORMATION OF NEW PANAMA GOVERNMENT

LD061701 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Panama City May 6 TASS -- A representative of Panama's president has officially announced here the formation of a new government of the Republic. General Secretary of the Revolutionary Democratic Party Jorge Abadia Arias was appointed foreign minister. The resignation of the previous cabinet of ministers last week was caused by a political and economic crisis which the country is experiencing.

HONDURAN MILITARY COMPLAIN ABOUT U.S. EXERCISE

LD062141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1901 GMT 6 May 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] A rehearsal for invasion -- this is how the latest American-Honduran military maneuvers, Universal Trek, held on Honduran territory, have been christened. The exercise ended yesterday. Now, indignant voices have been raised here against the Americans by those same Honduran military men whom the Americans are intensively dragging in in the event of armed aggression in Nicaragua.

What is it that displeases the Honduran officers? Why have they suddenly started to call the maneuvers absurd? The reason is that although the maneuvers were indeed called "joint," the main dramatis personae throughout the entire operation have been U.S. troops, even though they had been given a secondary role. In effect, the Honduran soldiers did not benefit from the exercise. General Lopez Reyes, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, complained: We were like servants, he said. We were not given access to hardware, while the Americans had a good training session and acclimated themselves to the nature, climate and situation. Yes, Honduras borders on Nicaragua, he noted. The terrain of the two countries is very similar; that is why the Americans worked so hard. That is why they zealously worked out landings and the use of complex hardware under local conditions. However, the badly trained Honduran soldiers are fated to play the role of cannon fodder in the future.

With intimidations about the threat from the Sandinists, with talk of the spirit of cooperation, with promises to supply new weapons, the Americans were purely and simply leading on the Honduran generals, who fell for it.

CHILE'S INTRANSIGENT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT MANIFESTO

PY022041 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 26 Apr 85

["Text" of the "Manifesto for Freedom and Democracy" issued by the Intransigent Democratic Movement in Santiago on 16 April]

[Text] Chile is in the midst of the worst crisis in its history. Arbitrariness governs our fatherland. The current regime has destroyed the material foundation of our autonomous development, eroded the very basis of our coexistence, and violated our most prized national traditions; the traditions inherited from Chile's founding fathers with their love for freedom, their humanist convictions, and their deep respect for law and justice. These are traditions that stem from our social and political background of love for culture, organization, progress, equality, democracy, and of hope for a more just and fraternal society. This regime, alien to our way of life and history, has only been able to rule under exceptional laws, declared a permanent war on its own people, and imprisoned freedom fighters and persecuted democrats.

This regime may have whitewahsed the walls of the city, but it has not managed to cast the cloak of oblivion on the sorrow and death suffered by every family in Chile. There is not a single family that does not have members who have been either killed, tortured, imprisoned, banished, dismissed, expelled, or are missing. The regime has done its best to establish a system of collective complicity within which talking is risky and expressing solidarity dangerous.

The Chilean Armed Forces have been used as an instrument of power by an autocratic, speculating, xenophilous minority that never had popular support. Through showy force and sustained ideological distortions, this minority has sought to sidestep democracy, which is what all Chileans truly want. These people speak of the fatherland, but the truth is that they have decimated it. They talk against totalitarianism, but never before has Chile known a totalitarianism of this kind. They hail Christian and Western civilization, but never in the history of Latin America has the church suffered the offenses that the Chilean Catholic Church has had to endure under this regime, which has not even paid heed to the placatory voices of the bishops. They talk about domestic security, but we Chileans have never before lived amid so much insecurity and fear, completely defenseless vis-a-vis government and paragovernment repressive groups that enjoy total immunity. They speak about national security, but they have delivered the country to the hands of foreign capital while the regime is repudiated by the international community.

This deceitful, murderous, and violent regime has failed. It is high time that we regain our dignity as a country and make the people's rights prevail. It is high time that we overcome the social, political, and cultural misery for which the minority in power is responsible. The time has come to make the supreme and final effort to take the destiny of Chile into our own hands. The clamor for freedom, which can be heard throughout our fatherland, will not be silenced through sheer force or the state of siege. Our people have shown in practical ways that they are the leading actors of the present time and the irreplaceable builders of their own future.

Past national days of protest and democratic struggle demonstrate that the overwhelming majority of the country favors restoring Chile's dignity, building a new Chile on the strength of its history and democratic background. Steeled by the sorrow of this period in which the cult of death has prevalied, we will build tomorrow a free Chile, a nation where there will be justice, peace, and solidarity for all.

The state of siege is, perhaps, the regime's last ditch effort. It aims to bend the people to the government's will and force them to obey an antidemocratic institutional framework and authority. Under these circumstances, civil disobedience as well as rebellion are permissible against a regime that is trampling on human rights and seeking not the common good but rather the good of a few who have grown rich at the expense of the nation's wealth through merciless exploitation and by plunging entire generations into debt, thus severely jeopardizing the nation's development and independence.

The moral duty we have to our conscience, to our people, and to the international community has prompted us to place our lives, our energy, and our joint efforts at the service of the cause of freedom.

The current objective of the dictatorship is to curb social mobilization and to subdue the various democratic organizations. Accepting its impositions would mean prolonging the agony of our fatherland.

We do not seek crumbs of freedom nor a decent life at the expense of obsequiousness. We demand something very simple, something that belongs and has always belonged to us.

We want sovereignty restored to its only legitimate owner: the people. Dictatorship is something quite different, and we do not want a dictatorship ever again. We are and will continue to be inflexibly democratic.

The Chilean people require that all democrats without exception join in the broadest possible nationwide agreement in favor of democracy. There is no other way if we want national coexistence in which everyone's rights will be respected.

No truly democratic option can be opened for the Chilean people through negotiating with a regime that has fully demonstrated its total disregard for and lack of democratic inclinations. A free Chile cannot be built as long as the dictatorship with its elitist and antidemocratic institutional framework keeps its hold on power.

The Chilean people are entitled to democratically elect their representatives and to draw up a constitution that will truly reflect national sovereignty. The Chilean people are entitled to play a leading role in the country's leadership in a truly national and democratic government, to resolve critical problems such as unemployement and misery, and and to satisfy the most pressing economic and social demands of vast sectors of the nation by making joint efforts to rebuild and radically democratize the fatherland.

This is the historical time for the Armed Forces to understand that in order to protect their institutional integrity, they must return to their duties and stop being instruments used to repress their own people, thus resurrecting patriotic traditions such as respect for the democratically expressed popular will and the defense of the geographic and economic sovereignty of the country.

The Armed Forces will have to join the process of democratic recovery, contributing along with everyone else to Chile's greatness. We must all stand up to the new challenges stemming from the current status quo imbued with the conviction that the future is ours and that building Chile is our task. We are infinitely more powerful than the regime, whose only raison d'etre is to remain in power so as to stall for as long as possible the inevitable judgment of history.

We draw our moral strength from the fact that we are struggling for a just cause, for everyone's freedom, for everyone's human rights, including those of our current oppressors. We seek justice, not vengeance, which is our reason for asking for the clarification of the violations of human rights perpetrated during the current regime.

We want freedom and for there never to be more oppression. Our strength lies in the organization of the people, the force that will not stay besieged by the dictatorship, and will, in fact, besiege the dictatorship.

The recent history of the world teaches us that repression is impotent against the final onslaught of the people.

We would like the regime to understand that we want democracy in a reasonable manner, but we also have power, a power that no one will be able to defeat because it comes from every freedom-loving spirit and the strength of social and popular organizations.

Chile's path toward liberation calls for a deep-rooted and broad social mobilization. We must reinstate democracy. The awareness and the organizational, creative, and fighting abilities of each and every Chilean, of the entire people, constitute a force that can make even the most unwilling understand that no one can rule against the people and without popular support.

We call upon all social and political forces, regardless of any other considerations, to jointly develop the strength of the social movement so as to build the organized strength of the people into an onslaught capable of putting an end to the dictatorship and to its regime, which is fraught with oppression, sorrow, and misery.

Let us become one with our people in their various social activities and their ideological and political manifestations. We are bound together by our inflexible decision to struggle for freedom, democracy, social justice, peace, and human rights.

We respect the legitimate differences there may be among us, and we want to be worthy of the unity that already exists among the people. We must serve a cause which belongs to everyone and which has a name but no owners: freedom and democracy.

We accept the risks with confidence and happiness. The new Chile that we will build with everyone's efforts and the leading role that our people will play in it will help overcome once and for all the causes that led to the dictatorship and the national tragedy that ensued.

We call upon everyone to strengthen the social and people's organizations, the main axis of our power. We call upon all democrats, civilians and military men, politicians and free-thinkers, believers and agnostics, employed and unemployed workers, residents of shantytowns, women, youths and the aged, to fight and join forces to resurrect democracy and freedom and give the people back the sovereignty that is theirs by right.

We urge all democrats, with due respect for the social and political sphere of influence of each, to join a great movement that proposes to encourage, coordinate, and direct the largest and most multifaceted social mobilization against the dictatorship.

We call upon all Chileans, men and women, who share the common desire for peace, work, justice, and solidarity and the inalienable decision of our people to reinstate democracy in Chile, to join a permanent and growing process of civil disobedience.

We call upon all of them to participate in an active and disciplined manner in the mobilizations staged by the people in their quest for freedom.

Chile, the time has come for an honorable life, the time has come to recover freedom. Free Chile will prevail.

Signed: Manuel Sanhuesa, Juan Pablo Cardenas, Fanny Pilarolo, Manuel Rioseco, Rafael Agustin Gumucio, Juan Manuel Alvarez, Jaime Cataldo, German Correa, Manfred Macmay, Ricardo Nunez, Victor Serio Mena, Hermes Ahumada, Fabiola Letelier, Moy de Toas, Jorge Molinas, Jose Tomas Saez.

DISCUSSION SESSION HELD ON WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

LD062200 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin 6 May. They recommended that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the protocol signed in Warsaw on 26 April 1985 by Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR on prolonging the term of the 14 May 1955 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Taking part in the session's work were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and candidate member of the Poltiburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The session was chaired by B.N. Ponomarev. There was an examination of the USSR Council of Ministers' proposal, submitted by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the commissions' conclusion, on ratifying the protocol to prolong the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, delivered a report at the meeting. This protocol, he said, foresees an extension of the treaty for the next 20 years with its subsequent renewal for an additional 10 years.

The allied socialist countries' unanimous decision to extend the Warsaw Pact was the result of a careful analysis of the situation that exists in Europe and throughout the world, of all-around consideration of the participating states' basic interests, and of the need for their cooperation in the international arena.

The signing of the Warsaw Pact 30 years ago was dictated by the objective need for the socialist countries to join forces in the field of foreign policy and defense. It was concluded in response to the formation of the aggressive NATO military bloc, the inclusion of the FRG within that bloc, and its [FRG's] policy of remilitarization, which led to an increasing threat to peace in Europe and to the socialist states' security.

The treaty strictly accords with the UN Charter and with the principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty of states and noninterference in their internal affairs, and is a purely defensive union of socialist countries with equal rights. It is an alliance for the defense of peace and socialism.

Intended to guard the fraternal peoples' peaceful labor, defend their socialist gains, and strengthen European and international security, it has not threatened and does not threaten any state or group of states.

The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact raised the friendship and strengthened their unity on the basis of socialist internationalism. The foreign policy activities of the Warasw Pact member-states has been unwaveringly directed for 3 entire decades towards removing the danger of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and improving the situation in Europe and throughout the world.

A historic merit of the Warsaw Pact member-states, and above all the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and of all peace-loving forces is the fact that it has been possible to preclude the outbreak of a new world war following the victory over fascism with the result that the peoples of Europe have now lived in conditions of peace for 40 years.

Now that a very dangerous situation has arisen in the world through the fault of imperialist forces, headed by the United States, the Warsaw Pact member-states are doing their utmost to eliminate the nuclear threat and to preserve and strengthen universal peace. They have put forward a broad program of specific and constructive measures aimed at terminating the arms race, reducing nuclear arsenals, fundamentally improving the situation and strengthening security in Europe and throughout the world, and returning international relations to the normal channel of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation. This program opens up a board opportunity to achieve a radical turn for the better in international affairs and to ensure lasting peace on earth.

The renewal of the Warsaw Pact took place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the freedom-loving peoples' great victory over fascism, B.I. Aristov said. The Soviet Union and its allies are ushering in this jubilee by stepping up the struggle against the war danger, which is looming over mankind.

They see the main purpose of their foreign policy activity as not permitting a new world war to be unleashed and, to achieve this aim, striving for the unification of all peoles and states, and by joint efforts to preclude a nuclear catastrophe.

Then the debate began. The speakers at the session, members of the commissions, writer Ch. Aytmatov, chairman of the Board of the Union of Cinematographers of the Kirgiz SSR, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Cinematographers; I. V. Zakharov, leader of a team of fitters of the Leningrad "Kirovskiy Zavod" Production Association; M.L. Bieshu, soloist of the Moldavian State Opera and Ballet Theater, USSR People's Artist; V.F. Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvov Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; Colonel L.I. Popov, cosmonaut instructor of the Yu.A. Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center, USSR pilot-cosmonaut proposed approval of the protocol signed in Warsaw on 26 April 1985 on extending the duration of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 14 May 1955, and a recommendation that it be ratified by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In his concluding speech B.N. Ponomarev noted that the discussion of a question of great political importance is being held at a stirring and significant time; on the eve of the 40th anniversary celebration of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Our sacred duty to those who fell and to those living, and our responsibility to future generations imperatively demands that we do our utmost to avert a new world conflagration, which, in the nuclear age, threatens life on earth itself. This requires us to strengthen all forces opposing the arms race on both earth and in space, opposing military danger as a whole and advocating the consolidation of peace and of the security of the peoples. The community of socialist states is the most powerful and decisive of these forces.

The measures implemented by the socialist countries to strengthen their defense capacity and security are the result of imperialism's aggressive policies and the threat it presents to revolutionary gains. The principal bearer of chis threat is the United States and its NATO allies.

The speaker recalled the historical facts: The North Atlantic pact was signed in Washington in April 1949. West Germany was admitted to NATO in May 1955. This was a violation of the Potsdam agreements on preventing the revival of German militarism. It was only after this that the Warsaw Pact ogranization was established, as an essential measure of self-defense.

However, the military-political alliance of the European socialist countries is qualitatively different from all past and present military-political alliances because of its class basis, its principles, its objectives and the nature of its impact upon the entire system of international relations.

Being an alliance of socialist states, in which power belongs to the working people, it "is an alliance of peoples in the true sense of the word," as M.S. Gorbachev has aptly put it.

Relations within it are based on the sovereign countries' full equality and comradely mutual aid. It builds relations with countries of another social system on the principle of peaceful coexistence. Its aim is to guarantee the socialist countries' security and to uphold peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Naturally, B.N. Ponomarev said, the Warsaw Pact organization's military-defensive functions are of exceptional importance. They are simultaneously organically combined with energetic political cooperation in the interests of universal security.

The Warsaw Pact aims its collective foreign policy initiatives at ending the arms race, reducing military confrontation between the existing groupings of states, and at overcoming conflict [konfrontatsiya] between them. In its 30-year existence, the Warsaw Pact has put forward dozens of such proposals aimed at achieving the abovementioned aims. Let us discuss just a few of them.

The Warsaw Pact organization in 1956 proposed the creation of a collective security system in Europe to replace the military groupings. A proposal was made in 1958 to conclude a nonaggression pact between the Warsaw Pact states and the North Atlantic pact states. The Warsaw Pact countries made a proposal in 1966 that if the NATO states were not willing to agree to the complete dissolution of both groupings, then an understanding should be reached on liquidating the military organizations of both groups. None of these proposals were accepted.

It must be noted that beneficial results have been achieved when the West has responded to the Warsaw Pact organization's constructive initiatives. For example, the broad program of action for strengthening security in Europe which the Political Consultative Committee adopted in 1966 eventually led to the holding of the All-European Conference in Helsinki.

The countries of the socialist community are now defending their proposal that a treaty be concluded with NATO on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations. Although this initiative met with a favorable response in very different European sociopolitical circles, its implementation is again being held up because of U.S. and other NATO countries' resistance.

What is the record, so to speak, of the North Atlantic pact against this background? Its members do not even conceive of turning Europe into a continent of collective security without blocs. NATO's entire activity is not aimed at surmounting political confrontation, but at exacerbating tension; this includes the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West European countries; the proclamation by its leaders of a "crusade against communism", attempts to put pressure on the socialist states by applying all types of economic sanctions; and the aspiration to revise the World War II's political and territorial results. The buildup of both nuclear and conventional weaponry by that aggressive bloc's countries continues today. Now they are striving to draw all of the NATO countries into participating in the ominous space militarization.

In this light, what is the worth of the "regrets about the splitting of Europe" and expatiations about "devotion to human rights," recently heard in Bonn on behalf of the participants in the conference of leading capitalist states?

Behind this are attempts to distort or keep quiet the Soviet people's great contribution in routing fascism, and the progressive peace-loving role our country is playing in the international arena. The formation of NATO led to Europe's division into opposing military-political alliances. It is NATO's strategic course that is creating a threat to man's very first right -- to live in conditions of peace and freedom.

Throughout NATO's existence, its efforts have been directed toward producing more weapons, including nuclear ones, and training troops from all branches of the forces; in a word, towards doing everything possible to create conditions for any type of aggression against the peace-loving socialist countries and their peoples.

Thus, NATO personifies a malevolent source of aggression threatening to wage a war that can lead to the annihilation of all life on earth.

The Warsaw Pact, however, personifies its participants' peace-loving course and historic activity directed toward preventing a destructive war and toward promoting the peaceful cooperation of peoples. The fact that Europe has known no war for 40 years is a great achievement of the socialist countries' alliance.

The prolongation of the Warsaw Pact for a new term and the discussion held in this connection at the meeting of top party and state officials of this treaty's socialist member-countries is an expression of a willingness to constructively solve all international problems at this alarming time and to do everything possible to prevent war and consolidate peace.

We are called upon, B.N. Ponomarev declared, to express our attitude to a document of historic importance at a most criticial moment in the development of the international situation.

It appears that peoples throughout the world agree that mankind must be rescued from the danger of nuclear self-annihilation. Moreover, at the Soviet Union's initiative, completely new talks with the United States have begun in Geneva, which, like efforts in general in the sphere of arms restriction and reduction, should lead, according to the preliminary accord reached, to the elimination of nuclear weapons completely and everywhere in the final analysis. There is only one path to this: To eliminate these weapons, we must start to reduce them. To embark upon reducing them, it is necessary to at least suspend their buildup, to freeze nuclear arsenals. This is precisely what the Soviet Union proposes.

But what is the United States doing? It is building up its strategic nuclear weapons and planning this buildup for many years to come. It is continuing the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe aimed at us and our allies, and it refuses to halt this deployment.

They have commenced development of offensive space weapons and are now twisting their NATO partners' arms as well as that of Japan, to drag them into these plans. Regardless of all political and simple human logic, they simultaneously wish to convince us that they, too, are striving to "eliminate nuclear weapons completely and everywhere"!

The words of the communique of the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact's participating countries' top party and state figures are addressed to the very widest world audience: "In the present international situation it is more essential than ever before to unite the efforts of all peoples and states and of all peace-loving forces irrespective of their political orientation, to stop the world from sliding toward a nuclear disaster."

The unanimous decision of the representatives of the socialist states to prolong the term of the Warsaw Pact expresses their firm will to safeguard the allied countries' security and to ensure their close cooperation in international affairs and the continuation of their policy of protecting peace and the security of the peoples. This great aim is served by successes in the socialist community countries' strengthening, and cohesion.

B.N. Ponomarev, at the session of the foreign affairs commissions of both houses of the Supreme Soviet, introduced a proposal to recommend that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the protocol signed on 26 April 1985 to prolong the term of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance dated 14 May 1955. This proposal was unanimously adopted.

REGULAR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETING HELD

PM071120 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and fully approved the results of the work of the Soviet delegation at the Warsaw meeting of the highest party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, which was held on 26 April 1985.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that this meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, was of very great significance for the further cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the strengthening of their economic and defense might, and the consistent implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy course. The unanimous decision to renew the Warsaw Treaty was a major new contribution to strengthening the security of the fraternal, allied states and to the preservation and strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The steady intensification of cooperation between the socialist countries in the political, economic, sociocultural and military spheres will continue to be an inalienable part of the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The Politburo session discussed measures for technical reequipment of the "GAZ" [Gorkiy Motor Vehicles Plant] Production Association, providing a renewal of the production base of the Gorkiy Motor Vehicles Plant on the basis of introducing modern, high-productivity equipment, including resettable production complexes, automated control lines, special machine-tools and instruments. The implementation of the measures outlined will permit an increase in output of freight vehicles, a substantial rise in labor productivity and in quality of goods produced, and a reduction in the labor intensity of assembly and other work. It is also planned to increase the construction of residential accommodation and health care, trade and sociocultural projects for people working at the association.

The Politburo approved a program to step up geological prospecting work for oil and gas. According to this program, in the 12th 5-Year Plan there will be a substantial increase in the amount of deep drilling, geophysical and computer technology, and rational methods of surveying and prospecting for deposits. This will allow the efficiency of geological prospecting work to be raised and the raw-materials base of the oil and gas industry to be strengthened. Particular attention is devoted to the training of personnel, improving the prospectors' conditions of life and work, the mechanization and automation of production, and to implementing measures to protect the environment.

A CPSU Central Committee resolution was adopted on stepping up exactingness for the observance of the prescribed rules for the expenditure of grain and other foodstuffs.

The resolution notes that as a result of relaxation of control on the part of party and administrative organs, ministries and departments, there has recently been an increase in frequency of cases of violation of procedures for use of food resources and for purchase of grain and other products by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the population in the trade network, for feeding cattle. In many places, party organizations are reconciling themselves to instances of a wasteful attitude to grain, they are not creating an atmosphere of intolerance towards this, and are poorly carrying out explanatory work among the population. This is causing great moral and material damage and is not in accordance with the overall tasks of development of livestock raising. The Politburo has instructed the appropriate party and administrative organs, ministries, and departments to bring the expenditure of foodstuffs into due order, to ensure strict observance of the rules of trade, and to decisively put a stop to instances of squandering food products.

At the same time measures for the strengthening of monitoring the marketing of combined feeds allocated for sale to the population, and for the rendering of assistance in securing feed for cattle privately owned by citizens, were outlined.

The Politburo examined certain questions connected with the further development of collective horticulture and vegetable growing. In so doing it was pointed out that for many families of workers and employees and for pensioners they have become a way of sensibly using free time and an extra source for obtaining agricultural produce. However, in a number of republics, krays and oblasts the demands by the working people who wish to be engaged in collective horticulture and vegtable growing are still not fully satisfied. In the light of this it is planned, beginning in 1986, to increase the allocation of material-technical resources, to ensure the allocation of material-technical resources, to ensure the allocation of land and the setting up of collective gardens, to improve the organization of transportation, trade and domestic services for members of horticultural associations and of vegetable growing collectives.

At the same time attention was drawn to the need for strict observance of the conditions laid down for the activities of horticultural associations and for preventing their use for construction of dachas and for money-grubbing and gain.

There was discussion of reports from Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and A.A. Gromyko on their conversations with Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, vice premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK. The Politburo noted that the exchange of views held will serve the further strengthening of bilateral relations and the deepening of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in the interests of peace and security in the Korean peninsula, in Asia and throughout the world.

The importance of continuing joint efforts to counter U.S. militaristic policy in the Asian-Pacific region, the knocking-together of a military-political bloc consisting of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul, and attempts on the part of the Western powers to consolidate the division of Korea through blocking the peace-loving initiatives of the DPRK was stressed.

The Politburo discussed the results of the meeting of M.S. Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders with a Nicaraguan delegation led by D. Ortega, the president of the Republic, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. In the process the solidarity of the Soviet Union with the selfless struggle of the Nicaraguan people for freedom and the independence of their motherland was reaffirmed.

It was stressed that the importance of supporting Nicaragua and stepping up actions in favor of a just political settlement in Central America is growing even more, now that the U.S. Administration, crudely flouting the generally accepted norms of relations between states, has undertaken large-scale economic aggression against the Nicaraguan people, is conducting a policy of state terrorism and expanding the undeclared war against that country. International solidarity with Nicaragua, which is defending its right to free, democratic, independent development without dictates and interference from outside, today is an integral part of the overall struggle for peace, freedom and sovereignty of peoples, for international law and order and observance of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

Certain other issues of economic and social policy, of strengthening of all-around cooperation with socialist and other friendly countries, and of their energetic struggle for peace and progress in the world were examined at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

SOKOLOV SPEAKS AT MEETING OF MILITARY OFFICIALS

LD061652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A solemn meeting of generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, took place today in the Soviet Army's Central Academic Theater in Moscow. A report was read by Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister.

MARSHAL KULIKOV DISCUSSES LESSONS OF WW II

TASS Article

LD061045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1003 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 May (TASS) -- The lessons of the Soviet people's war against Hitlerite fascism are unsurpassed in their importance, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, first deputy USSR minister of defense, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, writes in an article especially written for TASS.

These lessons, the marshal underlines, make it obligatory to constantly remember the aggressive essence of imperialism, to heighten vigilance, guard and multiply the achievements of socialism, and join ranks in the struggle for peace. The main lesson, however, is that one must struggle against war before it starts. This conclusion is particularly topical now. The peoples of the world have more than once been convinced of the aggressive essence of monopolistic capital and are still convinced of this. Thus, the U.S. press reports that since 1945, the United States has used armed force to achieve its foreign policy aims at least 262 times.

The aggressive forces of imperialism have declared a crusade against communism, Viktor Kulikov continues. U.S Pershing II and cruise missiles are being stationed on the threshold of our homeland. The Pentagon is striving to get into space. In West Germany, revanchist feelings are on the rise, and statements are being made about the "temporary nature" of the borders in postwar Europe. In the Far East, fresh steps on the path of militarism are being taken by the ruling circles in Japan, whose policy is coming closer and closer to that of the aggressive NATO bloc.

In the current complicated situation, the CPSU and the Marxist-Leninist parties of the fraternal countries are doing everything they can to ensure that the peace won at such a high price is not destroyed.

The USSR and the other countries of the socialist community have been obliged to strengthen their defense capability, the article says. The Soviet Armed Forces have been transformed during the years since the war thanks to the constant concern and attention of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the entire people. Based on our country's high economic potential and the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the Army and Navy have been equipped with modern weapons systems and military equipment and their combat capabilities have grown. Great qualitative changes have taken place in all areas of military activity. Military theory and Soviet military science as a whole are developing successfully.

The Warsaw Pact states concern themselves in every way with strengthening their defense potential and their national and joint armed forces. The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium with the states of the aggressive NATO bloc is an extremely important historic gain for the fraternal countries of socialism. This parity restrains the aggressive appetites of imperialism in a reliable manner.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Interview

LD070913 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0534 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov has spoken in favor of the even closer unification of all peace forces. In an interview published in Tuesday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact said: "In order to protect peace, all peace forces must act in a united, coordinated, and active way against the aggressive and adventurist course of militant circles of imperialism". This was also a historical experience of World War II, which it is worth remembering in the current complicated international situation.

"The lesson given 40 years ago to the fascist aggressor is a potent warning for those who would again like to decide the historical conflict with socialism by force of arms today. It manifestly reminds people of the end awaiting those obsessed with war adventures should they again take to the field against the Soviet Union and its allies. The results of the fascist aggression against the Soviet Union are one of the factors that today bridle the aggressive inclinations of imperialism."

The date of 9 May 1945 is a far-reaching juncture in the history of the whole of humanity. After the Great October Revolution, there has been no event that so lastingly altered the course of world history as the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War," Marshal Kulikov stresses in the interview on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory. This historical victory gave many millions of people on earth an impressive example for their struggle for national freedom and independence, and against exploitation and repression. "For the freedom and independence of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the peoples of European and Asian countries, indeed of the whole world, more than 20 million sons and daughters of the Soviet country lost their lives. That is 40 percent of all the losses in World War II. For more than a year, 7 million Soviet soldiers fought in European states to liberate the peoples of other countreis from fascism. In doing so, more than 1 million Red Army soldiers sacrificed themselves," Marshal Kulikov recalls. "As a soldier of the front, it is necessary for me to praise the struggle conducted by the soldiers of the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition and the members of the antifascist resistance movements against the fascist intruders in the European countries under the Nazi yoke. Soviet people will always remember their contribution to the victory and know how highly to value it.

Kulikov turned to the attempts of Western falsifiers of history to ascribe the victory of the Soviet people to the miscalculations of the aggressor, and to deny its logic. "But the falsifiers are straining themselves in vain. The victory in the Great Patriotic War has shown the high level of military-theoretical thinking, military science, and the art of warfare in the Soviet Union and the strategic leadership and the military ability of our cadres."

The heroism of the Red Army at the front was made possible by incomparable productive performances by the workers in the hinterland. "Thanks to the socialist planned economy, the whole national economy could be redirected to the needs of the war in the shortest time," Kulikov stresses. With a far smaller production of steel and coal than the enemy, the USSR produced almost double the number of weapons and technical battle resources during the war. Bourgeois propaganda was also trying to prove that during the war the Soviet Army had been equipped with arms from the United States and Great Britain. "We have not forgotten the aid of the allies, and have never denied it a certain significance. However, the figures show that deliveries on the basis of lend-lease amounted to only 4 percent of Soviet production and comprised only 3.5 percent of the total U.S. expenditure on arms."

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTERS AT MOSCOW GARRISON RALLY

PM061025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Colonel V. Zhitarenko report: "Meeting of Parade Participants"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of participants in the parade by troops of the Moscow Garrison, which will be held on Red Square on 9 May 1985 to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War victory, was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 3 May.

The meeting presidium comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Admiral P.N. Medvedev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of Moscow Party Obkom; L.I. Matveyev, secretary of Moscow Party Gorkom; and war veterans, representatives of party and soviet organs and the capital's public, and garrison servicemen.

The meeting was opened by Colonel General I.P. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate at the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District. A report on the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War victory was delivered by Army General P.G. Lushev, district commander. Words of welcome were addressed to the participants in the forthcoming parade by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Ya. Manakhtin, fitter and driver at the I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicles Plant; Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel (Retired) S.A. Neustroyev; D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; N.G. Gundareva, meritorious artist of the RSFSR and USSR State Prize winner; and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel L.D. Kizim, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR.

The meeting participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee with great enthusiasm. A large ceremonial concert was held.

E. BLOC LEADERS NOT TO ATTEND VICTORY DAY

AU061537 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, a press conference has been held in Moscow at which General Zhilin, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke about the contribution of the allied armies and of individual countries in World War II. VJESNIK correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic reports from Moscow:

The Soviet Union does not equate the Yugoslav peoples' struggle with the contribution by other countries in breaking up Hitler's fascism, Academician General Pavel Zhilin stated at the press conference today, answering the direct question by this correspondent on why there have been articles in the Soviet press recently written by high military leaders in which the Yugoslav liberation struggle is called a resistance movement or is equated with the contribution of those countries that were on Hitler's side until the summer of 1944. The Yugoslav peoples entered the struggle at the very beginning, 1941, Gen Zhilin stated, and this movement, under the leadership of Marshal Tito and aided by the allies, particularly the Soviet Union, grew into a powerful liberation organization.

Avoiding a direct answer to the question, Gen Zhilin said that, not observing an alphabetical order, the Soviet Union places the contribution of Yugoslavia i first place, then of Poland, and then the other countries. Admitting the possibility that, as he put it, Yugoslavia can be found together with the countries that joined the struggle later, Zhilin explained tht what is involved are articles that do not rank the contribution of these countries in the struggle against Hitler, and that these articles are then tendentiously interpreted in Yugoslavia.

Marshal Petrov, first deputy minister of defense, who was the main interlocutor of domestic and foreign correspondents at today's conference, which was organized on the occasion of the forthcoming observation of victory day, confirmed that preparations for the festivity had been complete for a long time and that guests had started arriving in Moscow. Heads of East European countries will not attend the festivity, but these countries will be represented by high-level delegations.

Today's press conference has also removed the dilemma of whether Volgograd will resume Stalin's name on the occasion of victory day, which was much talked about in Moscow in past months. Theye will be no change of Volgograd's name now, Marshal Petrov said concisely to the direct question.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVING FOR VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

LD061943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] The following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

From the Indian Communist Party, headed by General Secretary of the party National Council Rao;

From the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, party Secretary-General 'Ali Yata;

From the People's Party of Iran, First Secretary of the party Central Committee Khavari;

From the Communist Party of Argentina, headed by party Secretary-General Fava;

From the Communist Party of Chile, headed by party General Secretary Corvalan;

From the People's Party of Panama, General Secretary of the party Central Committee Sousa;

More Arrivals

LD062037 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The following delegations have arrived in the Soviet capital to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism:

A delegation of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. led by Henry Winston, national chairman of the party.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland led by Michael O'Riordan, national chairman of the party.

A delegation of the Communist Party (Spain) -- I. Gallego, general secretary of the party.

A delegation of the French Communist Party led by Etienne Fajon, a member of the Central Committee of the party.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria led by Erwin Scharf, a member of the Politbureau of the party's Central Committee.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by Lula Logara, member of the Politbureau of the party's Central Committee.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg -- Francois Hoffmann, a member of the Executive of the Party's Central Committee.

A delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino -- Giuseppe Amici, a member of the leadership and Politbureau of the party.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain -- Jose Sandoval, a member of the Executive of the party's Central Committee.

A delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands -- Ton van Hoek, a member of the Politbureau of the party's Central Committee.

A delegation of the Association for the Unity of Communists of Australia -- S. Sharkey, a member of the leadership of the association.

A delegation of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement -- I. Ziangas and V. Priovolos, members of the Central Committee of the party.

Middle Eastern Delegations

LD062131 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- The following delegations have arrived in the Soviet capital to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism:

A delegation of the Communist Party of Israel led by Ruth Lubitch, a member of the Politbureau of the party's Central Committee.

A delegation of the Tudeh Party of Iran -- A. Havari, first secretary of the party's Central Committee,

A delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party -- S. al-Najab, a member of the Politbureau of the party's Central Committee.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF RAYON LEADERS

PM031935 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Moscow CPSU Gorkom Conference"]

[Excerpts] A conference of CPSU raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. The conference examined the questions "on the results of the communist subbotnik [unpaid voluntary Saturday work] on 20 April and the tasks involved in preparing for and holding the 4 May subbotnik devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War" and "on the preparation for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War."

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES WORKERS AT BEARING PLANT

LD041505 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The communist subbotnik devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory is held, as you know, at the initiative of labor collectives of the Hero Cities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Volgograd.

Work has started in an elevated, festive atmosphere at the State Bearings Works No 1. Before the morning shift began, a meeting took place in the tool shop, where speakers touched upon the continuity of the glorious traditions of the Soviet working class, about their keen desire to mark Victory Day with the highest labor productivity.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

SHCHERBITSKIY UNVEILS WAR MONUMENT IN KIEV

LD031812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpts] A memorial was solemnly unveiled near Kiev today at the site of the former Bukrino bridgehead, which marks a glorious page in the history of the Great Patriotic War. Our Ukrainian correspondent Vladimir Sokolov reports:

[Sokolov] Unveiling the memorial at the heavily attended rally, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, said:

[Begin Shcherbitskiy recording] The monument we are unveiling today, comrades, is a tribute to the memory of the heroic sons and daughters of the Soviet homeland, who, by their courage, blood, and lives, achieved victory. On these May days 40 years later, the historic world exploit of the Soviet people, who routed the hated foe and saved all mankind from the fascist plague, emerges before us in all its greatness. [end recording]

SMIRNOV ATTENDS RADIO DAY CEREMONY 3 MAY

LD032113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting marking Radio Day, the professional holiday for workers in all branches of communications, took place today in Moscow in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. In the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, production frontrankers, and representatives of the public in Moscow. A report was presented by Comrade Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio. The participants in the meeting gave assurances that communications workers, production workers, and scientists will make every effort for the successful development of this important area of the national economy.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HONORS TWO CITIES

LD061052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for courage and endurance displayed in defense of Murmansk by the working people of the city, and servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, during the years of the Great Patriotic War the city of Murmansk has been awarded the honorary title of Hero City with the award of the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal.

The honorary title of Hero City with the award of the Gold Star Medal has been awarded to the city of Smolensk for courage and endurance displayed by the defenders of Smolensk and the mass heroism of the working people in the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

BRIEFS

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM AWARDS -- For successes achieved in reducing materials input of paper and carton, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded orders and medals of the USSR to those workers of pulp and paper enterprises and organizations who have most distinguished themselves. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the award of the Order of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal is awarded to Vasiliy Zakharyevich Lopukhin, director of Balakhna Dzerzhinskiy Pulp and Paper Combine, and Petr Petrovich Smirnov, carton finishing machine operator of the Syktyvkar Lenin Komsomol Timber Industry Complex Production Association. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 May 85 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SERVICE SET UP -- A national environmental Control Service has been set up in this country. Pollution control is enforced in 450 cities and towns in the industrial zones of the USSR. In the past few years the air and rivers in many industrial centers became much cleaner. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Apr 85 LD]

USSR-BULGARIAN TOURISM AGREEMENT -- An agreement signed in Moscow today between the USSR Goskominturist [State Committee for Foreign Tourism] and the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Leisure on the development of tourist links for 1986-90 envisages the further development of all forms of tourist exchange between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Among other things, the agreement envisages group and individual tourism, tourism by car, tourism for business interests, and trips by tourists on friendship trains and planes for leisure and treatment. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Apr 85 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON MAIN TASKS

PM060953 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Great Work Ahead"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people have become actively involved in great and intensive work which was precisely defined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which examined the question of convening the next, 27th, party congress and the tasks linked with preparing for and holding it. As the plenum noted, life and its dynamism dictate the need for further changes and transformations and the achievement of a new qualitative state of society. This means, first and foremost, the scientific and technical renewal of production and the achievement of the highest world standards of labor productivity. This is not a simple task. Truly revolutionary shifts in the economy -- a transition to fundamentally new technological systems and to latest generation equipment producing the greatest efficiency -- are needed. It is essentially a question of retooling all sectors of the national economy on the basis of modern achievements in science and technology.

These transformations also include the improvement of social relations and primarily economic and profound changes in the sphere of labor and the material and spiritual conditions of people's lives. Their implementation presupposes bringing organizational, economic, and social reserves into play and activating the human factor to ensure that everyone works conscientiously and with full return on effort at his workplace. That is how the party is posing the question today.

Concern with increasing economic efficiency is inseparable from the battle for output quality. This problem must be at the center of economic policy. Only by resolving the problem of quality, the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum noted, can the problem of quantity be resolved too. This is the only reliable way of more fully satisfying the country's needs for modern equipment and the population's growing demand for various goods and overcoming shortages in the national economy.

The party's directives and its resolutions are close to the hearts of and comprehensible to the people and correspond to their vital interests. Soviet people know that the main importance of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development called for by the CPSU lies in steadily increasing the people's prosperity step by step, improving all aspects of Soviet people's lives, and creating favorable conditions for the harmonious development of the individual. The party consistently pursues the line of strengthening social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual benefits, enhancing the influence of social factors on economic development, and increasing economic efficiency. The party's concern for the people's welfare inspires Soviet people to successfully resolve the tasks facing the country and to undertake new achievements for the sake of strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

The interests of Soviet people are served by the party's entire domestic and foreign policy and its efforts to strengthen peace and the peoples' security. In implementing these tasks, our country forms a united front with all the socialist community states. Convincing proof of this was the unanimous decision to extend the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid. This is an alliance for the sake of peace. Peace is a socialist ideal. However, in conditions when, through the fault of imperialism, the international situation continues to be alarming and dangerous, the party is doing everything to ensure that the country's defense capability is at the proper level, that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary to reliably defend our fatherland and its allies, and that nobody can catch us unawares.

REPUBLICS' FIRST-QUARTER PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD062104 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] According to the Central Statistical Directorates of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia, industry in those republics fulfilled the plan for the marketing of produce in the first quarter. Rates for the growth of production and labor productivity increased somewhat. All union republics fulfilled the plan for the production of the most important industrial products. The level of fulfilment of pledges for the supplies of produce in accordance with concluded contracts was relatively higher than in other union republics in Belorussia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan and Estonia. However, contractual pledges were not fulfilled completely.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN GAS FIELD -- A new gas field has been put into oepration in Turkmen SSR. The new resource is found close to the Central Asian Gas Network Center. Exploitation of the new gas field began soon after its discovery. New gas fields have been put into operation in the Kara-Kum and the Kyzylkum Deserts, which have served a large portion of the Turkmen SSR during the past few years. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 May 85 GF]

ARTICLE URGES FUEL ECONOMY IN COUNTRYSIDE

PM031417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 85 First Edition p 2

[L. Ivanov "Agricultural Review": "Fuel Accounting Needed"]

[Excerpts] As they begin the sowing, rural workers have mounted competition to ensure a shock pace and high quality work for the sowing and careful and thrifty use of resources, fuels, and lubricants. In preparing to fittingly greet the May Day holiday and the victory anniversary many farming collectives have done some good work in the spring fields. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that in the last week more than 13 million hectares were sown to spring crops, and by 29 April they had been sown on an area of 32.6 million hectares altogether. Some 17.1 million hectares are given over to grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, 3.1 million hectares to cotton, 2.7 million hectares to sugar beets, 1,922,000 hectares to corn, 468,000 hectares to potatoes, and 532,000 hectares to vegatables.

Now that the late spring has increased its pace, it is difficult for farmers: The sowing deadlines for many crops have occurred simultaneously, so grain, sugar beet, and corn seed drills can be seen on neighboring fields. Precision and harmony in work have been achieved wherever the peculiarities of this year's spring have been taken into account and where the rayon agro-industrial association's councils have taken care in good time to ensure close cooperation among all links of the agro-industrial complex.

Errors committed during the preparation period as a rule upset the schedule for the sowers' work, and this can subsequently result in a harvest shortfall. Some farms have used fuel without weighing or measuring it, and have not organized its documentation and storage properly. Now on the eve of the sowing they have had to rapidly rectify the situation.

The grain producers and their partners in a whole series of the country's regions have been sluggish. For instance, in the first quarter of this year, enterprises of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products overfulfilled the plan for the delivery of diesel fuel to the countryside, but at the same time farms in Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia failed to receive several thousand metric tons of this fuel. By mid-April kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 90,000 metric tons less diesel fuel than a year ago. On a number of farms of the Central Asian republics there are only enough stocks of the fuel for 4-6 days of operation of the machine pool. It is important for both the rayon agro-industrial associations and enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products to accelerate the delivery of fuels and lubricants and for kolkhozes and sovkhozes to use them carefully and thriftily.

The engineering and economic services of many farms in Kirovograd Oblast have inaugurated special monitoring of the use of fuel. Standard oil storage tanks are being built there and around 350 oil tankers have been acquired, which has made it possible to service equipment directly in the fields. Last year alone thousands of metric tons of diesel fuel and around 700 metric tons of gas were saved on kolkhozes.

This work is being carried out successfully on Frunze Kolkhoz in Kirovogradskiy Rayon, where a ration card has been instituted for every machine and every tractor. It reflects the fuel consumption. It is preserved carefully. In order to rule out idle runs, routes for the movement of equipment have been elaborated. Here the principles is strictly adhered to that if you save fuel you receive a bonus, if you permit overconsumption, you pay for it. The Telman Kolkhoz in Kimpeneyevskiy Rayon acts differently -- last year it overconsumed 42 metric tons of fuel. Well? The kolkhoz accounts office recorded this figure, but the machine operators do not even know about it.

The "Yelets-Lozovskiy" and "Nechayevskiy" Sovkhozes and the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz in Khlebenskiy Rayon, Lipetsk Oblast, used a considerable amount of gasoline last year over and above the plan. Farms in Chita and Turgay Oblasts and in the Dagestan and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's permitted a considerable overconsumption of diesel fuel last year. The people's control workers uncovered a strange picture in Krasnodar Kray's Kalinin Irrigation Systems Administration, where fuel was "used" even in those machines that never left the garage. Route lists were compiled for these machines and hundreds of kilograms of gasoline were deducted. Of course, the gasoline quota was used up much earlier than the established deadline.

With every passing day the frontiers of the sowing work are extending. It is not only the grain growers who are active. Sugar beets, corn, and cotton seeds are being sown and vegetable seedlings and potato tubers are being planted. On every field and every plantation the farmers cannot get by without their reliable assistants the machines. Every farm must introduce strict order into the documentation and storage of fuel and must learn to use it carefully and thriftily.

SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN PROGRESS REVIEWED

PM031000 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 May 85 p 3

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Sowing Campaign Labor Watch"]

[Excerpts] May has come -- the decisive month of agricultural workers' efforts to lay the foundations for the harvest of the final year of the 5-year plan. Agro-industrial complex workers, implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, are focusing their efforts on the successful completion of spring sowing, the increased production and procurement of agricultural products, and the fulfillment of their plans and pledges.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration information, by 29 April spring crops had been sown on 32.6 million hectares. Despite the fact that the sown area increased substantially last week, by 13.4 million hectares, the lag compared with last year is still considerable. Cold and changeable weather is holding up field work in some places. It is the rural workers' duty to counter difficulties with their knowledge and skill, to increase the pace and quality of the sowing campaign, and ensure that good shoots sprout on every hectare.

In the RSFSR, where 12.7 million hectares have already been sown to spring crops, the field work front has reached the Central, Volga, Urals, and Far East Regions.

More than 10 million hectares have been sown on farms in the Ukraine. Here, agro-technological charts drawn up on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for every field are contributing to success. Crop farmers have information about the reserves of nutrients and moisture in the soil. They also know what method is to be used in working the land and what fertilizers and herbicides are to be applied in order to obtain an abundant crop. Currently the sowing of early crops is nearing completion in the republic and work is getting under way in sunflower, corn, and hulled crop fields.

In Kazakhstan the sowing campaign is shifting to western, central, and eastern zones. The first 2 million hectares have already been sown to spring crops here. Specialists note that this year more attention is being paid on farms to the observance of technological discipline and to increasing the effectiveness of the application of soil protection systems in crop farming. Agro-industrial complex collectives in the northern virgin land oblasts, where valuable spring wheat is to be sown on millions of hectares, are called upon to speed up the preparation of all machinery.

Harrowing of fall plowland is under way here and fields in which intensive cultivation techniques are used are being treated with fertilizer.

Sowing is in progress in all union republics. It has progressed to Belorussia, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Corn sowing is nearing completion in Central Asia and Azerbaijan and is in full swing in the North Caucasus and the south of the Ukraine. Seeders have been taken out into the fields in Belgorod and Voronezh Oblasts, where considerable crop rotation areas have been allocated to corn. A total of 851,000 hectares, or 23 percent of the plan, have been sown to grain corn. In a number of places shoots have appeared. Farms are beginning to tend the sowings. Sunflowers have been sown on 1.7 million hectares, which represents 42 percent of the plan target.

Workers on irrigated land are actively working to lay the foundations for the harvest. Cotton has already been sown on 3.1 million hectares, which is more than 93 percent of the area planned. Fine fiber varieties have been sown on 500,000 hectares. This is more than was planned. Many kolkhozes and osvkhozes in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan have started work on the interrow cultivation and top dressing of cotton. On irrigated land in Central Asia, the Kuban, southern Kazakhstan, and Crimea and Odessa Oblasts rice is being sown. Sowing has been completed on the first 40,000 hectares.

Sugar beet growers are keeping to schedule. Leading Voronezh farms took only 60 hours to sow this valuable crop. Sugar beets have been sown in the country on a total of 2.7 million hectares, or 78 percent of the plan. This work has been completed in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, and the Central Chernozem Region. The main thing now is to ensure that the sowings are carefully tended so that a big harvest of root crops is obtained.

Much work still remains to be done on vegetable fields. Vegetable crops occupy 532,000 hectares so far -- or 41 percent of the arable land allocated for this purpose. Potatoes have been planted on 467,000 hectares, or 16 percent of the target. Flax has so far been sown on only one-fourth of the planned area.

Agricultural workers must pay special attention to the fields under winter crops. In southern areas winter grain crops are at the stem extension stage, elsewhere they are tillering. Top-dressing with nitrogen fertilizer has been carried out virtually everywhere, and on 6 million hectares the root-dressing method has been used. It is important to treat sowings in time against the cereal carabid bettle, rust, and other plant pests and diseases.

During spring field work every hour and minute is precious. Completing sowing within the optimum deadlines and to a high standard means ensuring increased harvests from our vast field and fulfilling the food program targets.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SUNFLOWERS -- The largest area in the country assigned in the current year to sunflowers is in the Ukraine. On 26 April, machine operators moved seeding machines to the fields, which will total more than 1.4 million hectares. More than one-half of this area will be seeded with highly productive hybrids. Ukrainian sunflower growers are planning to complete the sowing in 5-6 days. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 26 Apr 85 AU]

CARPATHIAN MD OFFICERS DIE IN EXECUTION OF DUTY

PM061415 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 May 1985 in its Second Edition carries on page 3 an announcement "From the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy" stating that "A group of generals and officers of the Carpathian Military District Air Force tragically perished on 3 May 1985 in the execution of their official duties. The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy express their profound condolences to the relatives and friends of the comrades who died."

This announcement is boxed together with the 250-word obituaries of three Carpathian Military District officers -- Major General of Aviation Ye.I. Karapivin, Major General of Aviation V.M. Dotsenko, and Colonel S.A. Volkov. According to the respective obituaries, Krapivin held the post of "commander of the Carpathian Military District Air Force" and was born in Moscow in 1937; Dotsenko held the post of "member of the [district] Military Council and chief of the Political Department of the Carpathian Military District Air Force," and was born in the village of Khoten in Sumy Obast's Khotenskiy Rayon in 1928; and Volkov's post was that of "chief of staff and first deputy commander of the Carpathian Military District Air Force," and he was born in the Tambov Oblast city of Michurinsk in 1937. In each case, the obituaries begin with the statement that the deceased "died tragically on 3 May 1985 in the execution of his official duties," and were signed as follows:

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, A.N. Yefimov, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, L.L. Batekhin, B.F. Korolkov, V.Ye. Pankin, V.V. Reshetnikov, A.F. Borsuk, G.U. Dolnikov, V.Z. Skublin, N.G. Shishkov, A.N. Zakrevskiy, A.N. Volkov, V.A. Belikov, V.F. Dobrik, N.V. Goncharov, and P.I. Gusev.

Probably in Plane Crash

AU071028 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 7 (AFP) -- All passengers and crew on board a Soviet domestic flight between the Republics of Estonia and Moldavia were killed in a crash last Friday, the daily SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA reported. The paper, which quoted a Civil Aviation Ministry communique, gave no details on the number of dead or where the crash occurred.

The accident was thought to be connected with the deaths of three senior Soviet officers "on active service" announced yesterday in the army daily RED STAR. The flight was heading from Tallinn to Kishinev with a stopover in Lvov, in the Ukraine. The officers' obituary notices said they were all attached to the Carpathian military region which has its headquarters in Lvov, Western military sources said.

The SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, which reached Moscow today, also gave no information on the type of craft, but Western experts here thought it might have been a Tupolev-134 which holds 72 passengers. Soviet domestic flights are generally full. The Aviation Ministry today refused further comment. Its communique in the paper had said only that an investigation was underway to determine the cause of the crash.

The three officers whose deaths were announced yesterday were: Brigade General Yevgeniy Karapivin, 48, Air Force commander for the Carpathian military region, Viktor Dotsenko, 57, who was also Political Department chief for the Air Forces in this region, and Colonel Stanislav Volkov, 48, first deputy Air Force commander of the Carpathian military region.

The Soviet press rarely reports serious accidents in the country. The last domestic plane accident reported here occurred on February 1, at the airport in Minsk, in Belorussia. No death toll was ever disclosed, however. In October last year, 150 people died in Omsk, Siberia, in a civilian plane crash, according to reliable sources though this was never officially confirmed.

COL GEN KONSTANTINOV MADE MARSHAL OF AVIATION

LD301848 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Colonel General of Aviation Anatoliy Ustinovich Konstantinov has been awarded the service title of Marshal of Aviation.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICER IDENTIFIED IN DAILY

PM010956 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 April in its Second Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "At Your Request" and the headline "Who Is Expected at the Colleges" an 800-word interview by own correspondent Major N. Burbyg with Colonel General V.A. Goncharov, who is identified as "first deputy chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Administration."

CENTRAL ASIAN MD DEPUTY COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM060941 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 May in its second edition carries on page 2, under the rubric "Following KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's Reportage," a 25-word report, entitled "But Matters Have Not Been Finalized," on a letter from the Central Asian Military District concerning the outstanding construction of a servicemen's club.

The report identifies the letter's author, Major General V. Rabynin, as deputy commander of the Central Asian Military District for construction and troop billeting.